Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 1. TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JUNE 7, 1860. NUMBER 16.

THE

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H PRATT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSOM'S OLD BUILDING,"

FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS

☞ TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

☞ No names entered on our Books, unless the subscription money is received. ☜

☞ Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

Rates of Advertising.:

One Square, (12 lines,) one insertion.	$1 00
" " Each additional insertion.	50
" " One year, - -	$10 00
One-fourth column, 3 months, -	15 00
" " " 6 " - -	20 00
" " " 1 year, - -	25 00
One-half column, 3 months, - -	20 00
" " 6 " - -	25 00
" " 1 year, - - -	40 00
One column, 3 months, - - -	30 00
" " 6 " - - - -	45 00
" " 1 year, - - - -	75 00
Busines cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year.	$8 00
" " " 6 months,	6 00
" " " 3 "	4 00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per square for first insertion and 37½ cents per square for all subsequent insertions. Payment in all cases required on delivery of affidavits.

☞ Yearly advertisers out of the State must make payments half yearly in advance, and when advertising for shorter periods, the money must in all cases accompany the advertisements.

Leaded advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing,

in all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWAR H. WOO

Attorney at Law and Notary Public,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

PROMPT and especial attention given to collections and remittances.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Ex-Gov. Gorman,	St. Paul,
Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh,	Chatfield.
Gen. James. Shields.	Faribault.
Hon. W. W. Phelps,	Red Wing,
Hon. George L. Becker.	St. Paul.

n1-1y.

Edward Brust,

Attorney at Law,

—AND—

Commissioner for the State of Wisconsin.

Taylor Falls Minnesota.

ESPECIAL attention given to collections and the payment of taxes for Pine and Chisago counties. n1-1y.

J. C. Button,

Attorney at Law,

—AND—

General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnette, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Osceola, Wis. n2-1y

H. M. Murdock M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office at the Post Office.

CALLS attended to promptly. Particular attention paid to disease of the eyes.

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA, n1-1y

L. B. Smith M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

OFFICE and Residence on the corner of Government and First streets. n1-y

J. J. Spengler.

Merchant Tailor,

Genc t., Tayl r Falls.

ALL orders for work promptly attended to. A good assortment of cloths kept constantly on hand. All work warranted. y1-1

George W. Seymour,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, camphene and burning fluid.

Pure wines and liquors for medicinal uses. Patent medicines, "all kinds."

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

J. D. Ballard,

SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Basai street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota. n-1y

Selected Poetry.

GAITER BOOTS.

A little glove stirs up the heart
As tides stir up the ocean,
And snow-white muslin, when it fits
Wakes many a curious notion;
All sorts of lady-fixins thrill
My feelings as they'd orter,
But little female gaiter boots
Are death and nothing shorter!
And just to put you on your guard,
I'll give you, short and brief,
A small hotel experience,
Which filled my heart with grief:
Last summer, at the "Oliver,"
I stepped a week or more,
And marked two "bootees" every morn
Before my neighbor's door;
Two boots with patent leather tips—
Two boots which seemed to say
"An angel trots around in us"—
They stole my heart away.
And often in my nightly dreams
There swept before my face,
A lady growing out of them,
As flowers from out a vase.
But, Oh! one mor I saw a sight
Which struck me like a stone,
Some other name was on the book,
Those boots were not alone!
A great tall pair of other boots
Were standing by their side
And off they walked that afternoon,
And with them walked a bride

God bless the girls;
Whose golden curls
Blend with our evening dreams;
They haunt our lives
Like spirit wives,
Or, as naiads haunt the streams.

They soothe our pains,
They fill our brains,
With dreams of sunny hours,
God bless the girls,
God bless their curls,
God bless our human flowers.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE TWO HOMES.

Two men on their way home met at a street crossing, and they walked on together. They were neighbors and friends.

"This has been a very hard day," said Mr. Freeman in a gloomy voice. And as they walked home they discouraged each other, and made darker the clouds that obscured their whole horizon.

"Good evening," was at last said hurriedly and the two men passed into their homes.

Mr. Walcott entered the room where his wife and children were gathered, and without speaking to any one, seated himself in a chair, and leaned his head back and closed his eyes. His countenance wore a sad, weary, exhausted look. He had been seated thus for only a few minutes, when his wife said in a fearful voice:

"More trouble again."

"What is the matter now?" asked Mr. Walcott, almost starting.

"John has been sent home from school."

"What?" Dr. Walcott partly rose from his chair.

"He has been suspended for bad conduct,"

"Oh, dear!" groaned Dr. Walcott.—"Where is he?"

"Up in his room; I sent him there as soon as he came home. You'll have to do something with him. He will be ruined if he goes on this way. I'm out of all heart with him"

Mr. Walcott, excited as much by the manner in which his wife conveyed the unpleasant information as by the information itself, started up, under the blind impulse of the moment, and going to the room where John had been sent on coming home from school, punished the boy severely, and this without listening to the explanations which the poor child tried to make him hear.

"Father," said the boy, with forced calmness, after the cruel stripes had ceased, "I wasn't to blame, and if you'll go with me to the teacher I'll prove myself innocent."

Mr. Walcott had never known his son to tell an untruth, and the words fell with a rebuke upon his heart.

"Very well, we will see about that," he answered with a forced sternness, and leaving the room he went down stairs, feeling much more uncomfortable than when he went up. Again he seated himself in his large chair, and again leaned back his weary head and closed his heavy eyelids. Sadder was his face than before. As he sat thus, his eldest daughter, in her sixteenth year, came in and stood by him. She held a paper in her hand.

"Father," he opened his eyes, "here's my quarter's bill. Can't I have the money to take to school with me in the morning?"

"I am afraid not," answered Mr. Walcott, half in despair.

"Nearly all the girls will bring their money to-morrow, and it mortifies me to be behind the others."

The daughter spoke fretfully. Mr. Walcott waved her aside with his hand, and she went off muttering and pouting

"It is mortifying," said Mrs. Walcott, a little sharply; "and I don't wonder that Helen feels annoyed about it. The bill has to be paid, and I don t see why it may not be done as well first as last."

To this Mr. Walcott made no answer. The words but added another pressure to the heavy burden under which he was already staggering. After some moments, Mrs. Walcott said:

"The coals are all gone."

"Impossible!" Mr. Walcott raised his head and looked incredulous. "I laid in sixteen tons."

"I can't help it if there were sixty tons instead of sixteen—they are all gone.—The girls had hard work to scrape up enough to keep the fire"

"There's been a shameful waste somewhere," said Mr. Wallcott, with strong emphasis, starting up and moving about the room in a very disturbed manner.

"So you always say when anything runs out," answered Mrs. Walcott, rather tartly. The barrel of flour is gone also; but I suppose you have done your part with the rest in using it up."

Mr. Walcott returned to his chair, and again seating himself, leaned back his head and closed his eyes as at first. How sad and weary, and hopeless he felt. The burden of the day had seemed almost too heavy for him; but he had borne up bravely. To gather strength for a new struggle with adverse circumstances, he had come home Alas! that the process of exhaustion should still go on—that where only strength could be looked for on earth, no strength was given.

When the tea-bell was rung Mr. Walcott made no movement to obey the summons.

"Come to supper," said his wife coldly. But he did not stir.

"Are you not coming to supper?" she called to him as she was leaving the room.

"I don't wish for anything this evening; my head aches very much," he answered.

"In the dumps again," muttered Mrs. Walcott, to herself. "It's as much as one's life is worth to ask for money, or to say anything is wanted." And she kept on her way to the dining-room.—When she returned her husband was still sitting where she had left him.

"Shall I bring you a cup of tea," she asked.

"No, I don't wish for anything."

"What is the matter, Mr. Walcott? What do you look so troubled about, as if you hadn't a friend in the world?—What have I done to you?"

There was no answer, for there was not a shade of real sympathy in the voice that made the queries, but rather of querulous dissatisfaction. A few moments Mrs. Walcott stood behind her husband, but as he did not seem inclined to answer questions, she turned away from him, and resumed the employment that had been interrupted by the ringing of the tea-bell.

The whole evening passed without the occurrence of a single incident that gave a healthful pulsation to the sick heart of Mr. Walcott No thoughtful kindness was manifested by any member of the family; but on the contrary, a narrow regard for self, and a looking to him only that he might supply the means of self-gratification. No wonder, from the pressure which was on him. Mr. Walcott felt utterly discouraged, he retired early, and sought to find that relief from mental disquietude in sleep, which he had vainly hoped for in the bosom of his family. But the whole night passed in broken slumber and disturbing dreams. From the cheerless morning meal, at which he was reminded of the quarter's bill that must be paid, of the coals and flour that were out, and the necessity of supplying Mrs. Walcot's empty purse, he went forth to meet the difficulties of another day, faint at heart, almost hopeless of success. A confident spirit, sustained by home affections, would have carried him through; but unsupported as he was, the burden was too heavy for him, and he sank under it. The day that opened so unpropitiously closed upon a ruined man!

Let us look in for a few moments upon Mr. Freeman, the friend and neighbor of Mr. Walcott. He, also, had come home weary, dispirited, and almost sick. The trials of the day had been unusually severe, and when he looked anxiously forward to scan the future, not even a gleam of light was seen along the black horizon.

As he stepped across the threshold of his dwelling, a pang shot through his heart, for the thought came—"How slight the present hold upon all these comforts." Not for himself but for his wife and children was the pain. "Father's come!" cried a glad little voice on the stairs the moment his footstep sounded in the passage, then quick pattering feet were heard, and a tiny form was springing into his arms. Before reaching the sitting-room above, Alice, the eldest daughter, was by his side, and her loving eyes lifted to his face.

"Are you not late, dear?" It was the gentle voice of Mrs. Freeman.

Mr. Freeman could not trust himself to answer. He was two deeply troubled in spirit to assume at the moment a cheerful tone, yet he had no wish to sadden the hearts that loved him by letting the depression from which he was suffering become too clearly apparent. But the eyes of Mrs. Freeman saw quickly below the surface.

"Are you not well Robert?" she enquired, tenderly, as she drew his large arm-chair towards the center of the room.

"A little headache," he answered, with a slight evasion,

Scarcely was Mr. Freeman seated ere a pair of hands were busy with each foot, removing gaiter and shoes and supplying their place with a soft slipper.—There was not one in the household who did not feel happier for his return, nor one who did not seek to render him some kind office.

It was impossible under such a burst of heart-sunshine, for the spirits of Mr. Freeman long to remain shrouded. Almost imperceptibly to himself, gloomy thoughts gave place to more cheerful ones, and by the time tea was ready he had half forgotten the fears that had so hannted him through the day.

But they could not be held back altogether, and their existence was marked during the evening by an unusual silence and abstraction of mind. This was observed by Mrs. Freeman, who, more than half suspecting the cause, kept back from her husband the knowledge of certain matters about which she had intended to speak to him, for she feared they would add to his mental disquietude. During the evening she gleaned from something he said the real cause of his changed aspect. At once her thoughts commenced running in a new channel. By a few leading remarks she drew her husband into conversation on the subject of home expenses and the propriety of restriction in various points. Many things were mutually pronounced superfluous and easily dispensed with, and before sleep fell soothingly on the heavy eyelids of Mr. Freeman that night, an entire change in their style of living had been determined upon—a change that would reduce their expenses at least one-half.

"I see a light ahead," were the hopeful words of Mr. Freeman, as he resigned himself to slumber.

With renewed strength of mind and body, and a confident spirit, he went forth the next day—a day that he had looked forward to with fear and trembling.—And it was only through the renewed strength and confident spirit that he was able to overcome the difficulties that loomed up mountain high before him. Weak despondency would have ruined him. Home had proved his tower of strength—his walled city. Strengthened for the conflict, he had gone forth again in the world and conquered in the struggle.

"I see a light ahead," gave place to "the morning breaketh."

County Treasurers Not Collectors of District School Tax Except When Delinquent.

Correspondence Between Auditor of Wabashaw County and State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WABASHAW, May 9, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to call your attention to the law regulating the duty of county Treasurers. Sec. 9th, "The County Treasurer shall in his county be the collector of all taxes assessed for State, city, town, township, school, poor, bridge, roads or other purposes."

I wish to inquire if the provision does not make the County Treasurer the collecter of the district school taxes, which are levied for building school houses and for support of schools, taking it out of the hands of the district clerk, and whether it is the duty of the Trustees to levy the tax, and immediately certify to the County Auditor, who levies the tax with all other taxes.

Respectfully,
W. W. MCDOUGAL, County And'r.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC, INSTRUCTION
St. Paul, Min., May 22, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., I answer that I suppose it was the intention of the law regulating the duties of County Treasures to make these officers the collectors of school taxes of every discription as in Ohio.

But section eight of the school law as amended, was subsequently enacted, and reads as follows:

All district taxes levied or assessed in any one year shall be contained in one and the same tax list, and shall be assessed by the Trustees upon all property in the district according to the valuation thereof made for the last assessment of county taxes. The tax list shall contain the names of all taxable persons in the district, a description and valuation of each parcel of land and the valuation of pesonal property to be taxed, and the amount of tax levied on the same. Said list shall be prepared by the trustees, who shall annex their warrent commanding the clerk to collect the several sums therein mentioned from the persons named, and to report the amounts collected on or before a day mentioned therein to the trustees of said district.

The district clerk shall receive the tax list prepared as herein provided, and shall proceed to collect the same in the same manner, and with like power and authority to inforce the collection thereof as is or may be conferred on the collectors of county taxes. He shall report the moneys collected as commanded in the warrant annexed to said lists, and shall return his delinquent list to the county treasurer, making oath that he had not after the most diligent inquiry, been able to find any goods or chattels belonging to the person liable to pay such taxes whereon he could levy the same. And the county treasurer on receiving such delinquent list shall proceed to enforce the collection of the same by sale of lands or otherwise as is or may be provided by law for the collection of delinquent taxes; provided, that the clerk before proceeding to collect such tax shall execute a bond with one or more sureties to be approved by the trustees in twice the amount of the tax assessed, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as collector, and the proper payment of moneys collected, and that upon a vote of the district five per cent. may be added to the amounts assessed and retained by the clerk as compensation for his services in collecting the same.

By the provisions of this amendment it is made the duty of the district clerks to collect all taxes levied or assessed by the trustees and return the delinquent lists to the County Treasurer.

To obviate the answering of letters from different portions of the State on this point, I will send a copy of your note, and my reply, to the papers of the city, with the request that other papers in the State copy.

Yours respectfully,
E. D. NEILL,
State Sup. Pub. Ins.
W. W. MCDOUGAL, Co. Auditor,
Wabashaw.

"Old Abe" on Snakes.

The following is one of Lincoln's illustrations in his late speech at New Haven. Speaking of the rights and wrongs of Slavery, he said;

The other policy is the one that squares with the idea that slavery is wrong, and it consists in doing everything that we ought to do if it is wrong. Now I don't wish to be misunderstood, nor to leave a gap down to be misrepresented even. I don't say that we ought to attack it where it exists. To me it seems that if we were to form a government anew, in view of the actual presence of slavery, we should find it necessary to frame just such a government as our fathers did; giving to the slaveholder the entire control where the system is established, while we possessed the power to restrain it from going outside those limits. [Applause.] From the necessities of the case we should be compelled to from just such a government as our blessed fathers gave us; and, surely, if they had so made it, that adds another reason why we should let slavery alone where it exists.

If I saw a venomous snake crawling in the road, any man would say I might seize the nearest stick and *kill* it, but if I found that snake in bed with my children, that would be a another question.—[Laughter.] I might hurt the children more than the snake, and the snake might bite them. [Applause.] Much more if I found it in bed with my neighbor's children, and had I bound myself by a solemn compact not to meddle with his children under any circumstances, it would become me to let that particular mode of killing the gentleman alone.—[Great laughter.] But if there was a bed newly made up, to which the children are to be taken, and it was proposed to take a batch of young snakes and put there with them, I take it no man would say there was any question how I ought to decide. [Prolonged applause.]

That is the case! The new Territories are the newly made bed to which our children are to go, and it lies with the Nation to say whether they will have the snakes mixed up with them or not. It does seem as if their could not be much hesitation what our policy should be.—[Applause.]

Knowing too Much.

During the administration of President Jackson, there was a singular young gentleman employed in the public service at Washington. His name was G., he was from Tennessee, the son of a widow, a neighbor of the President, on which account the old hero had a kind feeling for him, and always got him out of his difficulties with some of the higher officials, to whom his singular interference were distasteful.

Among other things, it is said of him that while he was employed in the General Post-Office, on one occasion he had to copy a letter of Major H., a high officer, in answer to an application made by an old gentleman in Virginia or Pennsylvania for the establishment of a new post-office. The writer of the letter often used classical language; in this letter he said the application could not be granted, in consequence of the applicant's "proximity" to another office.—When the letter came into G.,'s hands to copy, being a great stickler to plainness, he altered "proximity" to "nearness to." Major H., observed it, and asked G. why he altered his letter?

"Why," replied G., "because I don't think that the man would understand what you mean by proximity."

"Well," said Major H., "try him; put in the proximity again."

In a few days a letter was received from the applicant, in which he very indignantly said,

"That his father had fought for liberty in the first, and he himself in the second war of independence and he would like to have the name of the scoundrel who brought the charge of proximity or anything else wrong against him."

Sale of State Bonds in New York.

We learn from Auditor of State Dunbar that the Minnesota State Stocks recently sold in New York, brought the following prices:—$26,000 Minnesota 7's at 16 cents; $24,000 do. do. at 17 cents; and $14,000 do. do. at 17½ cents; $2,000 Minnesota 8's at 104½c., and $4,000 do. do. at 103c; $4,000 University bonds at 25 cents.—*Pioneer.*

OLIVER WENDELL HOMES says:—"Our brains are seventy year clocks. The angel of life winds them up once for all, he closes the doors, and gives the key into the hands of the angel of Resurrection.

Be just and fear not.

Behavior.

It is not uncommon in this country for persons to rise from a low condition to eminence, "and bear their blushing honors thick upon them," and still retain the early marks of their origin.—Hence the necessity of having the elements of good manners enter largely into a course of education. If the children and youth that crowd our schools and colleges were all from families in polished life, the case would be different; for home influences might well supply the defect; but they are not; many of them bring habits that need to be corrected; and unless they are implanted, and rendered easy and natural by careful training, they never can attain the pleasing manner and address of accomplished gentlemen.

You desire, of course, to be self-possessed, and at ease; then whatever amiable qualities you would have adorn you in society, be careful to practice at home, and render familiar in your daily intercourse; they will thus acquire the strength and force of a habit; else, depend upon it, the attempt to exhibit them will always be attended with effort, and will never rise higher than mere affection.

What gives to politeness its highest grace—its sweetest charm, is the entire forgetfulness of self, in the desire to please and to benefit others. Having its seat in the heart, and leading ever to do to others what we would that they should do to us, it reflects the courtesy, the kindness, simplicity and purity of Christian principle.

Fidelity.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather thick and fast around him—when the world is dark and cheerless, then is the time to try true friendship. Those who turn from the scene of distress or offer reasons why they should be extending their sympathy and aid, betray their hypocrisy, and prove that selfish motives only prompt and move them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness—defended you when persecuted and troubled, be sure to sustain him in his adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his friendship was not lavished on you for nought. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its worth and power, who have never loved a friend, happy. The good and the kind the affectionate and the virtuous, see and feel this heavenly principle, for it is fruit gathered from a sacred germ, implanted by heaven in man's bosom. And true fidelity has its rewards. It may be slighted by some, overlooked by others, but pure minded men cultivate and cherish fond and undying love for it.

As the diamond is found in the darkness of the mine, as the lightning shoots with most vivid flashes from the gloomiest clouds, so does fidelity proceed from a heart susceptible to the calls of deepest melancholy, and shows itself brighter and stronger in the adversity of a friend.

A French Witness in a Vermont Court.

At a trial in a Vermont court several years ago, a French lady had been subpœnaed as a witness, and was called upon to give testimony. She was a stranger in the place, and the court felt itself bound to address her in her native tongue. But the court's education in the *parlez vous* line had been sadly neglected; and how to administer the oath in an inteligible form to the silent lady before him was for some moments a puzzling question. What was to be done? The Judge called upon several of the lawyers near him, but they all avowed their ignorance of the French language.

Finally the counsel for the defendant, a clever Yankee, feeling himself equal to the occasion, volunteered to extricate the Court from its embarassment. He accordingly rose and addressed the lady witness in these terms:

Voux Jurez zat wat you here testify shall be ze truze, ze whole truze, and nussing but ze truse, so help you mon Dieu?"

The lady looked for a moment at the manufacturer of this hybrid sentence in silent astonishment, then turning to the court, said in perfectly good English, though with a slight foreign accent.

"What does the gentleman say?"

The effect was electrical. Such a laugh went up to the roof of that county court-room that the counsel for defendant has not heard the last of it till this day.

A Wife's Prayer.

"Lord, bless and preserve that dear person whom thou hast chosen to be my husband—let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing unto him, and a sharer in all his sorrows, a meet helper in all the accidents and changes in the world; make me amiable forever in his eyes, and forever dear to him!—Unite his heart to me in all the dearest love of holiness, and mine to keep him in all the sweetness, charity, compliance! Keep me from all ungentleness, all discontentedness, and unreasonableness of passion and humor, and make us humble and obedient, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to the blessed word, and both of us may rejoice in thee, having our portion of thy love and service of God forever!—Amen."

DID YOU EVER KNOW?—Did you ever know a woman who didn't think it was "outrageous" for another woman to travel with a baby, or if any one objected to the crying of her baby?

Did you ever know two women to talk over a third without ridiculing her, even if she was their "dear particular friend?"

Did you ever praise one young lady in the presence of another, without being confidently told of some enormous fault or deformity in the former which you hadn't dreamed of?

Did you ever tell your wife what a beautiful new dress her neighbor had got without being told that "it was only that dowdy old silk dyed over?"

Did you ever know a pretty woman to make an impression, with a half dozen other pretty women ruining the effect of it the instant she left the room?

Did you ever know a woman to apologize for knocking another woman's bonnet into "pi" (that is printerism, but expressive, notwithstanding,) with the corner of her parasol.

A CELEBRATED divine, who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry, for a boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his bretheren, observing it, inquired of him what had induced him to make the change. He answered, "When I was young, I thought it was the thunder that killed the people; but when I grew wiser, I discovered that it was the lightning; so I was determined in the future to thunder less and lightning more."

AN Irish lawyer having lost his client's case, which had been tried before three judges one of whom was esteemed a very able lawyer, and the other two but indifferent ones, some of the other barristers indulged in a good deal of merriment on the occasion.

"Well, now," said the vanquished counsellor, "who the divil could help it, when there were a hundred judges on the bench?"

"A hundred," said a bystander, "why, man, there was but three."

"By St. Patrick," replied the defeated lawyer, "and how do you make out there's only three? There were *one* and two *cyphras!*"

THE Illinois *Republican* contains the following obituary notice of a once popular animal:

DIED.—At Charleston, S. C., on the 3d inst., the old and well known horse *Democracy*.

The above named horse was sired by Thos. Jefferson, and dam(n)ed by Stephen A. Douglas.

—And buried by the Charleston Convention.

A SHORT SERMON.—An old preacher once took for his text—

"Adam, where art thou?" and divided his subject into three parts.

1st.—All men are somewhere.

2d.—Some men are where they ought to be.

3d.—Unless they take care they will soon find themselves where they would rather not be.

"THANK Heaven, I have a few drops of *good* blood in my veins!" exclaimed an aristocratic boarding-school Miss looking down upon her companions.

"Then pray, Miss, take my advice and never get blooded, lest the *few drops* should chance to get out," replied one of her school-mates.

"Madam," said a cross-tempered physician to a patient, "if women were admitted to paradise, their tongues would make it a purgatory.

"And some physicians, if allowed to practice there," replied the lady, "would soon make it a desert."

"How rapidly they build houses now," said Cornelius to an old acquaintance, he pointed to a two-story house: "I commenced that building only last week and they are already putting in lights." "Yes," rejoined his friend, "and the next week they will put in liver."

"MIKE, why don't you fire at the ducks, boy—don't you see you have the whole flock before your gun."

"I know I have, but when I get ready I aim at one, two or three others to swim right up betwixt it and me."

How do you know that the plaintiff was intoxicated on the evening referred to?"

"Because I saw him a few minutes after the muss, trying to pull off his trowsers with a boot-jack!"

A WESTERN editor declares that some of the young women who pass his village in the arks, on the river, are pretty divinities. "He means," says a southern contemporary, "ark angles."

THE TELEGRAPH.—"Wife I don't care for my part, how they send letters—them'ere wires without tearin' 'em to bits."

"La me, they don't send the paper, they just send the writing in a fluid state."

WHEN you receive a kindness remember it—when you have the power bestow one—get it.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY.

Thursday, June 7, 1860.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

☞ Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorised agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the REPORTER.

M. C Tuttle is our authorized agent at St. Paul.—His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

ROUNDS & LANGDON are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

S. D. Williams is our authorized agent at Osceola, Wis.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

The Homestead Bill.

The Homestead Bill, brought forward in the House of Representatives, and passed March last, provided that a tract of land should be furnished free to every settler over twenty-one years of age, and a like tract should be furnished to every married man, whether of age or not.—As all are aware, this eminently wise and beneficent measure was defeated in the Senate of the United States by Democrats, who substituted a bill by which the privilege was limited to heads of families who were citizens, or who had become citizens before a patent was claimed; thus cutting off young men who were not heads of families. Instead of giving the land free of cost, it required a payment of 25 cents an acre from the settler, beside the usual fees. Upon this substitute coming up in the House for concurrence, it was rejected by a large vote, the orignal bill reinstated, and again sent back to the Senate, where it received its quietus for the present session of Congress.

The object of the Senate's hostility to the House bill is apparent. They well know that if foreigners are permitted to enter the Territories, that slavery must inevitably be excluded therefrom. This Johnson substitute was adopted for no other purpose than for prohibiting foreign immigrants, upon their early arrival in this country, from settling in our territories, and thus secure the introduction of slavery therein. Let the foreign population bear in mind that this blow has been aimed at their best interests by the Democratic party—and let the country also observe that the most important measure that has been introduced into the present Congress—The Free Homestead Bill—was killed by Democratic votes.

It is very easy for Democrats to say that their party is in favor of this great measure—as is constantly being done by their press, and also by private individuals—but the records will show an entire different state of things. We certainly want no more evidence that they are opposed to it—"tooth and toenail" than the recent vote on the question, by their Representatives in Congress assembled. We hope that there is not a Democrat in existence, so extremely ignorant or willfully stupid as to say that his party could not have passed the Homestead bill, if they so desired.

Keep it before the people, then, that a great measure was defeated by Democrats, and if they should be so extremely fortunate as to be successful in the present campaign, there is no probability that a Homestead bill being adopted in the next four years.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* firmly declares the South will never abandon its claims to Federal protection to Slave property in the Territories. The South-ern States call upon their Northern brethren to carry out the agreement of 1856. The only platform that can make the Democracy again a national party is one that fully, unequivocally and unambiguously recognizes the right of protection, and the duty of all Departments of the Government to afford it. The *Enquirer* entertains an abiding faith that the Baltimore Convention will, in a spirit of fairness and justice, give to the Southern States a platform that will preserve those rights to the Democracy, and not one that must hand them over to the Opposition. That is to say, Northern Democrats must concede a Slave Code or run the national machine.

DOUGLAS declares that the nomination of Lincoln was the strongest the Republicans could have made.

JUST as we go to press, we learn from the Stillwater *Messenger* that Mr. J. G. Remick, of that city, was found dead on Monday last, in a thicket, a short distance from his house. It is thought he died of apoplexy. Mr. R. spent three or four days in this place, last week, and was apparently in good health. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

The Old Line Whigs of New York for Lincoln.

The Chicago *Press & Tribune* says the favor with which the nomination of Lincoln is received in the Empire State by the "Old Line Whigs," settles the question as to how New York will cast her electoral vote. From Buffalo to Albany, from Ogdensburgh to Brooklyn, they are throwing up their hats for "Honest Old Abe." They are coming to his support *en masse*. This class of men are sixty thousand strong, allowing for all defections. They supported Clay, Taylor and Scott. In 1856 they cast their votes for Fillmore. Since then they have been resting on their oars, and waiting for something to turn up. After the demise of the Whig party they joined the American organization. Latterly they reorganized under the name of the "Constitutional Union party." For several years there has existed a deadly animosity between them and the Seward men. The latter being largely superior in numbers were not disposed to make any terms of fusion with them, but shut the door in their faces, and kept them out in the wet. The "Old Liners" last fall revenged themselves by voting for most of the Democratic State ticket, and beating the major part of the "Seward ticket." But they deprecate the election of another Democratic President. They are opposed to the farther extention of slavery, and denounce the disunion schemes of the Southern Democracy, as well as the proposed reopening of the African slave trade.—These "Old Line Whigs" perceive that they can honorably support ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, without any sacrifice of personal pride or self-respect.—They feel that they can now come into the great Republican party on honorable terms. They believe our candidate to be a sound, honest and conservative man, one who loves the Union, and regards the slavery question from the stand-point of the founders of this Government.

THE Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana, does not regard the nomination of Douglas at Baltimore as an event very likely to occur. In a recently published letter he says: "I do not look forward to the nomination of Judge Douglas as a probable or even a possible event, as it can only be made in opposition to the almost unanimous sentiment of the South."—Mr. Slidell proposes to adhere to some stern, uncompromising supporter of Southern Constitutional rights, and to hold Northern Democrats to their agreement to support any candidate whom the South might with unanimity offer.—That man is manifestly not Mr. Douglas.

Great Tornado.

A terrific tornado recently visited Cincinnati. Many buildings were blown down. Steeples were blown off, and nearly all the public buildings were unroofed. Six persons were killed. Damage to the City, half a million dollars.

It raged in other parts in like manner. The Railroad station at Loveland was demolished. In Kentutky, near Covington, a train was thrown from the track, and locomotive and baggage car entirely demolished.

The steamboat *Virginia* was capsized, torn in two, and two of the crew lost.

The rain fell in torrents till midnight. The storm was the most fearful ever known.

The Testimony of Mr. Giddings.

Hon J. R. Giddings, who was in Congress with Mr. Lincoln, and boarded in the same house with him, is warm in the expression of his admiration for his character. On his return from Chicago, he addressed the people at Oberlin, and in his speech he said he thought that he knew the heart of Abraham Lincoln as well as any living man, and speaking from that knowledge, he believed that every beat of "Honest Abe's" heart was a throb of sincerity and truth—in a word, that he is the noblest work of God—an honest man. He believed Mr. L.'s loyalty to Republican principles, and to the causes of Freedom and Humanity, was unquestionable and beyond suspicion.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.—It is rumored that in the event of Mr. Everett, Author of the "Mount Vernon Papers," being elected to the Vice Presidency, Mr. Cobb, Author of "The Gunmaker of Moscow," will receive a Cabinet appointment.

LINCOLN Clubs are organizing all over. The people are preparing to drive the corrupt and reckless Democracy out of power with Clubs and Rails.

Early History.

In the year 1831, H. R. Schoolcraft, an Indian Agent for the Chippewas, under the instruction of our government, made a tour through Northern Minnesota, with a view of reconciling the differences existing between the Chippewas and Sioux. The result of all negotiations to heal the differences aways has, and probably ever will, prove a total failure. Total annihilation is the only remedy for the evil.

Schoolcraft ascended the St. Croix on his return to St. Maries in 1832. He mentions in his Journal of meeting Joseph R. Brown, then an Indian Trader at the Falls of St. Croix. Mr. Brown left the Falls about this time. Dunncan Campbell had been a trader for many years previous to this time, at the Falls.

The old man, Thomas Connor, who is so well known to many of our older citizens, was also an Indian trader above the Falls for many years. He raised a large family of half-breed children who are now living about Lake Superior.—After a severe day's tramp in the Spring of 1847, I stoped with him over night. Although an entire stranger, I was never more hospitably treated. His rude portable house was built of bark, subdivided with mats and skins into different apartments. This was the last season he spent on the St. Croix. His post at this time was located on the bank of the St. Croix, at the mouth of Goose creek, in Chisago County. Although at this advanced period in his life, his mind was clear and he conversed with a degree of intelligence which caused me to ask him why he lived thus secluded, away from all the privileges of a civilized life. His reasons, some of them, were forcible; he liked the quiet of the wilderness, away from the turmoils of the envious white race. I learned from him many interesting facts connected with travelers, traders and explorers of our St. Croix Valley.

In 1832, the first regular land mail was carried between Prairie du Chien and Fort Snelling. It was carried on the west side of the Mississippi. Fourteen days were occupied in going and returning. At that time there were no white families excepting those connected with the Forts north of Prairie du Chien.

In the autumn of the year 1833, the first Mission was established in the Valley of the St. Croix, at Yellow Lake, Burnett County, Wis.

This may be considered the first actual movement in opening the way for white settlements in the St. Croix Valley. Then good and indefatigable laborers who came away into these western wilds, spent many years in this valley endeavoring to improve the benighted aborigines. Their labors were successful, until the bane of the human family—alcholic drinks—were introduced by the corrupt border traders. Rev. Fred. Ayer and wife, (now residents of Belle Prairie Minnesota, who has since been a member of the Convention that framed our Constitution,) with Miss Crooks (afterwards Mrs. Bontwell,) as teacher, arrived at Yellow Lake, Sept, 16, 1833. Miss Crooks opened her school on the 24th, with eight scholars. This was evidently the first school in the St. Croix Valley. This Mission was under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—Thirty or 40 Indians came to the trading house, a mile from the Mission, for the purpose of obtaining ammunition and moccasins for making what is called the Fall hunt. During their visit at the traders, Mr. Ayer had the opportunity of explaining the object of his mission, in schooling their children, and aiding them in agriculture, planting their garden and furnishing them with seeds.—To the objects of the mission all listened with interest, but as the Chiefs were not present, no reply was made to Mr. Ayer. After obtaining their supplies from the traders, they dispersed for their fall hunt. The school in the mean time progressed, and frequent opportunities occurred for giving religious instructions to adults during the winter. In April, some 25 families encamped near the mission; many were interested in the objects which the mission proposed. In the Spring of 1834, four families made gardens by the Mission and schooled their children; three of the families belonged to the influential in the band. One of these, the Chief who visited Washington during the Administration of Adams—was Giskilaway or Cat Ear. The Indian mind is suspicious of the white man, Waiingas, The Wolf, another Chief of considerable note, was prejudicing the minds of his friends against the whites. He openly declared that if the Indians would join him, he would burn the mission house and drive the teachers from his country. On one occasion a party of Indians, including this hostile Chief, after passing the evening at Mr. Ayer's, closed his speech at midnight with these words—"The Indians are troubled in mind about your staying here, and you must go—you shall go, not only I say so, but all here present say so!" The next morning all the Indians assembled—The trader, the late Dr. Borup, and his wife, were present. The Wolf and his party, were determined to expel all the whites. The friend of the White man, Cat Ear, took the floor and shaking hands with Dr. Borup and Mr. Ayer, began a speech of half an hour's length. Pointing to the Wolf and two other Chiefs sitting side by side, he says: "I speak for them. Look at them. To them belong this land. Since last evening we have considered this subject. We have changed our minds. The great spirit made us all—made us red—you white. He gave you your religion, manners and customs—he gave us ours. Before we saw white man we dressed in skins and cooked with stones. You found our land on the map and come—since then you have clothed and provided for us. Why should we send you away? We only should be the sufferers—all of us tell you to stay—again we say, stay We do not wish you to go, no, no—we say to you all stay—you may plant and build, but the land is ours. Our Great Father has sent you here—we are glad—we will tell you why we fear the whites—we fear you will get our land away. If this room were full of goods, we would not exchange our lands for them. This land is ours and our children—it is all we have." CHISAGO.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Lincoln on Naturalization and Fusion.

The following letter from Mr. Lincoln, published over a year ago in the Illinois *Staats Anzeiger*, will be read with much interest:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17, 1859.

DR. THEODORE CANISIUS—*Dear Sir*:—I have received your letter, in which you ask, for yourself and other German citizens, whether I am for or against the Constitutional provision, in relation to naturalized citizens, which has lately been adopted by Massachusetts; and whether I am for or against a fusion of the Republican and other opposition elements, for the election campaign of 1860.

Massachusetts is a sovereign and independent State, and I have no title to advise or admonish her of her course, what she shall do. But when any one, from that which she has done, seeks to draw a conclusion as to what I shall do, I may, without being charged with presumption, speak my mind. I say then, that so far as I understand the Massachusetts amendment, I am against the adoption of the same, as well in Illinois as in all other places where I have the right to oppose it. Since I interpret the spirit of our institutions as tending to the elevation of man, I am opposed to everything which leads to his degradation. Since, as is pretty well known, I commiserate the oppressed condition of the negroes, I should be guilty of a remarkable inconsistency, were I to favor any measure, whose tendency is to abridge the existing rights of *white men*, whether born in another country or speaking another language than my own.

As regards the question of a fusion of parties, I am for it, if it can be effected upon a Republican basis; upon no other terms am I in favor of it. A fusion upon any other terms would be as unwise as it would be unprincipled. Its effect would be to lose thereby the whole North, while the common enemy would certainly carry the entire South. The question in relation to men is a very different one. There are good and patriotic men, and able statesmen in the South, whom I would cheerfully support, if they stood upon Republican ground; but I am opposed to lowering the Republican standard by so much as a hair s breadth.

I have written this in haste, but I believe that it substantially answers your questions.

Respectfully yours,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Giddings' Letter to Lincoln.

After the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, many of the delegates who were going to visit the next president, requested Mr. Giddings to write a letter to that individual. He consented, and immediately wrote a note in substance as follows:

DEAR LINCOLN—You're nominated.—YOU WILL BE ELECTED. After your election, thousands will crowd around you, claiming rewards for services rendered.—I, too, have my claims upon you. I have not worked for your nomination, nor for that of any other man. I have labored for the establishment of principles—and when men came to me asking my opinion of you, I only told them, "Lincoln is an honest man." All I ask of you in return for my services, is, *make my statement good throughout your administration.* YOURS,

GIDDINGS.

A SENSIBLE OPINION.—The Boston *Herald*, a democratic organ, speaks as follows of the work of the Republicans at Chicago.

"The nomination, in many respects, is a strong one, and will be difficult to defeat, and those who flatter themselves that the democrats are to walk over the Presidential course with ease will find themselves mistaken. The Convention at Chicago has given evidence of shrewdness, no less in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln than in the platform adopted, which is progressive without being ultra, and unless it is met by a platform equally plain and intelligible it will require no prophet to interpret the handwriting on the wall."

Benjamin and Douglas Debate.

The Louisiana Senator has laid out poor Douglas as cold as a dead herring. These Democratic quarrels enable the people to get at the facts. The following from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, states some of the points made by Senator Benjamin:

"Probably the most damaging rejoinder made to the Illinois Senator, was that by Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana.—Mr. Benjamin attacked the "Little Giant" without mercy, and quoted the Democratic record to prove that he was in antagonism to the vast majority of his party.

After showing that both wings of the Democracy agreed in a caucus of the Senate in 1857, that each should maintain its particular theory before the public—one side sustaining quatter Sovereignty, and the other protection to slavery in the Territories, but pledging themselves to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, whatever it might be, thus cheating the North and South, Mr. Benjamin proved that Douglas had failed to abide by the decision to which appeal was made.

One of the most effective points of this speech was a comparison of extracts from Mr. Lincoln's speeches, with citations from Mr. Douglas' article in Harper's *Magazine*, to demonstrate that the latter had used the arguments and language of the former, to vindicate his own position and justify himself with the South.

Emigration.

From a list of the number of teams and emigrants which crossed the Missouri river at Omaha City, in Nebraska, nearly opposite to Council Bluffs, Iowa, bound for Pike's Peak, during seven consecutive day, from the 8th to the 14th, May, we compile the following statement:

States.	Teams	Persons.
From Iowa,	186	584
" Wisconsin,	72	242
" Illinois,	29	141
" Minnesota,	25	79
" Missouri,	10	25
" Michigan,	6	21
" Indiana,	3	8
" Connecticut,	2	5
" Ohio,	1	5
Total,	357	1,072

From the above statement, it will appear that Iowa and Wisconsin are contributing largely to the Pike's Peak emigration. The number reported from Minnesota during those seven days, would be compensated by the number of emigrants moving into that State at the La Crosse Ferry alone in as many hours. The State of Wisconsin must feel this continual draft upon its population—especially in the eastern and southern portions of the State. So far as La Crosse is concerned, we are more immediately identified with the prosperity of Minnesota than with that of Wisconsin. We are glad to be able to record such evidence of the prosperity of our sister State, while being compelled to notice the depletion of population in our own State. *La Crosse Republican.*

Democratic Views of the Nomination.

So far as we can judge, the so called democratic party regard Mr. Lincoln as a candidate whom it will be hard to beat. His chances of carrying Illinois against Douglas, we believe, they regard as more than even, and in this they make no mistake. They begin, in this quarter at least, to talk of abandoning Douglas as a candidate, and letting Lincoln sweep Illinois without opposition, take up Gov. Seymour, and make a stand for New York. We are content, for our own part with that arrangment, or with any other they choose to make. If they think that Mr. Lincoln will not be supported in this state, with enthusiasm, if they think that the flame of that zeal which blazes everywhere else in the free states will not kindle the hearts of the people of New York we are willing to leave them to their error till they are undeceived by the elections. It is written on the tablet of destiny that Lincoln is to be the next president of the United States.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE St Paul *Pioneer & Democrat* is pitching into Messrs. Becker, Fridley and Edgerton delegates to the Charleston Convention, because they opposed the nomination of Mr. Douglas. It strikes us that this is a splended way to harmonize a party, and that getting up public meetings to denounce these Representatives and forestall public opinion before their return, is a modern way of perfecting "union and harmony." If we mistake not, these mad ravings will yet recoil with stunning effect upon those engaged in them. It seems to us that when the Democratic party of this State rids itself of the *Pioneer*, and reads out of its ranks such men as Gorman, Cavanaugh & Co., it will be a united party, and not before.—*Wabashaw Journal.*

Mr. Fowler's Bondsmen will resist.

The bondsmen of Mr. Fowler now intimate that they will resist the payment of the $25,000 on the ground of a technical error in the bond, the law requiring three sureties, while the Government contented itself with two. The department, on the other hand, claims that it was the duty of Messrs. Law and Conover to guard their own interests, and to have required an associate bondsman at the date of the execution of the document, if they were unwilling to assume the risk. A law suit will probably be the result.

The Japanese think that oyster soup is the finest American institution that they have yet seen. They call the hotel waiters "soup gentlemen."

THE cattle distemper so fatal in Massachusetts has appeared in the State of Connecticut.

Foreign News by The Arabia.

HALIFAX, 28.—The steamship Arabia arrived at this port.

The British Government had issued a proclamation against enlistment for the people of Ireland, but does not interfere in the subscriptions for the Sicilian insurgents, the law officers of the Crown regarding it as illegal.

Bell's *Life* of this morning announces that a meeting took place between Sayers and Heenan, at that office, yesterday, to discuss measures for terminating the dispute between them as to the possession of the champion's belt.

It was ultimately agreed that two belts, exact counterparts of the one so much coveted should be made. The money for the purchase to be raised by public subscription, each of the candidates was to head the list for that held by his opponent. The old belt will remain in possession of the proprietor of Bell's *Life*, to be fought for by whoever may aspire to the honor of wearing it. Sayers has engaged to retire from the Prize Ring.

Theodore Parker died at Florence on the 10th.

It was reported that Lamoriciere made a forward movement with the Papal troops, and 5,000 Piedmontese troops, had embarked from Genoa to intercept him.

It was positively asserted that the French army at Rome had received order to evacuate that city.

It is said that the Sardinian Governmen had ordered the garrisons of Central Italy to march rapidly to the Pontifical frontier.

SPAIN.—General Concha had been elected President of the Spanish Senate, decorated with the order of the Golden Fleece.

The army of Africa entered Madrid with much enthusiasm.

Intelligence relative to Garibaldi's expedition is meagre and conflicting. The reports, however, generally concur in stating that he is making good progress—some say that he has captured all the most important points in Sicily, except Messina and Palermo.

The important announcement was made via Madrid that the King of Naples had applied for foreign intervention.

It is also rumored that a treaty offensive and defensive, had been concluded between Naples, Rome, Austria and all the deposed Italian sovereigns.

The latest accounts from Naples represent the utmost consternation. The troops were dispirited. Tumultuous manifestations were taking place. The royal family were packing up all their jewelry and valuables. A great insurrection is looked for.

At the latest dates Garibaldi's men were marching on Palermo.

Garibaldi had issued a proclamation to the Romans and Neapolitans calling them to revolt.

Palermo despatches of the 13th, say in five churches at the termination of Mass, shouts of "Italy forever!—liberty forever!" &c., were raised.

In the evening the populace to the number of 10,000 assembled. The police were unable to disperse them, and the troops were called out and fired on the people, killing 4 and wounding 10. Several persons were arrested.

Later From California.

ST. JOSEPH, May 30.—The Pony Express due on Monday, 28th, arrived here last night, at 9 P. M., but brought no California mail, which is supposed to have been intercepted by Indians.

The only mail matter brought by it is from Salt Lake, at which place it arrived and left on the 24th inst. All the information we can learn in regard to failures is by the following note on the Salt Lake way bill, made by the agent:

"Rider just in. The Indians have chased the men from the stations between Diamond Spring and Carson Valley. The machine in which the express matter was carried is lost."

The Indians are reported to have killed two riders on the last trip, and it is supposed that they carried off or destroyed the mail matter belonging to this express.

The news from Salt Lake is very meagre.

On the 17th, two men, named Myron Brewer and R. Kitt Johnson, were both shot at once by unknown hands.

DENVER CITY, May 54.—The mining operations are fairly commenced in Gregory's Diggings. Most of the gulches are paying from five to fifty dollars per day to the man.

The Cattle Distemper in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 30th.—The special session of the Legislature, to take into consideration the cattle distemper, convened at noon to-day, when a communication was received from the Governor on the subject.

The Governor estimates the number of cattle in the U. S. at 20 000,000; he urges the importance of checking the contagion; suggests a thorough investigation into the character of the disease, and thinks that the transit of cattle through the several towns, may require additional legislation

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch from Washington says that the Government has intelligence of the capture of another slaver, off Cuba, by the steamer Crusade, Lieut. Moffit. She had 450 slaves. She was sent to Key West.

The steamship City of Norfolk, advertised for St. Thomas, was seized to day as a suspected slaver.

Cold Comfort For Douglasites.

JACKSON, Miss., May 30.—The largest Democratic State Convention ever assembled in this State, met here to-day. The greatest enthusiasm was deiplayed and resolutions adopted unanimously in favor of the course of the Mississippi delegates at Charleston. The delegates will be fully accredited to Richmond and Baltimore.

The Republican Platform.

In an article upon the Republican National Convention, the New York *Tablet*, one of the leading journals of the Irish population, in this country says:

"One of the planks of the Platform adopted at Chicago, has a peculiar interest for our readers. It takes decided and unmistakable ground against Know-Nothingism, and distinctly condemns the Massachusetts Two Year Amendment.—This is coming up to the mark more closely than any other party has done."

A Kentucky Opinion.

The Republican organs, by common consent, designate their candidate for the Presidency as "Honest Old Abe."—We are by no means disposed to deny his rights to the designations We know him personally and have observed his public course, and however strongly we may condemn some of the doctrines to which he is committed, we have at no time seen reason to doubt his honesty.—We believe that he has the good of his country at heart. This much we take pleasure in saying in his behalf.—*Louisville Journal.*

A good way to clean gloves is said to be by rubbing them first with a damp newspaper and then with a dry one.—Wonder if the *Transcript* would't be adapted to the latter operation.—*River Falls Jour.*

Perhaps so, if thoroughly dried; but we never saw gloves in such a condition that they couldn ot be made cleaner by the use of the Journal.—*Prescott Transcript.*

"Thoroughly dried," Charles? Why, the *Transcript* is as *dry* now as possible, unless you take to writing more editorials.—*Journal.*

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Allen H. Griswold and Harriet T. Griswold his wife, of St. Paul, Ramsey County, and Territory (now State) of Minnesota, to James M Griswold of Glastenburg, county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, dated October first A. D. 1856, whereby said Allen H. Griswold and Harriet T. Griswold his wife, did grant, bargain sell and convey unto the said James M. Griswold, his heirs and assigns the following described tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Chisago county, Territory [now state] of Minnesota, to-wit:

"Township thirty four, north of range twenty one west, Chisago county, and Territory of Minnesota, containing one hundred and forty five acres, situated upon the north half of the northeast quarter and south east quarter of the northeast quarter of section two."

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for $443, bearing even date therewith, and payable one year from date. Said mortgage contains a power of sale and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Chisago county, on the 27th day of November, 1856, at six o'clock, P. M., in book "A" of mortgages, pages 422 and 423. There is now claimed to be due on said mortgage the sum of $522.74, and no suit or proceeding has been instituted at law for the recovery of the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the mortgaged premises above described will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Register of Deeds office, in Chisago county, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of June 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount then due on said note and mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure.

Dated St. Paul, May 9, 1860.

JAMES M. GRISWOLD,
Mortgagee.

R. F. CROWELL
Att'y for Mortgagee. 13-6w

Beardsley & Lyford,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Nails, Glass,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Levee, Prescott, - - Wisconsin

WOULD announce to the people of the St. Croix Valley that they have on hand a large supply of the above described goods which they will sell at very low figures. Our goods were purchased especially for the up river market, and we are confident we can satisfy all, as regards quantity quality and price. 14 tf

NEW MEAT MARKET,

Ballard & Brust,

PROPRIETORS,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country that they have recently formed a co partnership and have opened a shop on Bench street, at which place can be found, at all times, a choice lot of

FRESH MEATS.

HAMS, SHOULDERS, CORNED-BEEF;

Mackerel, White-Fish;

LARD AND TALLOW.

The highest cash prices paid for

Fat Beef Cattle,

HOGS AND HIDES.

Terms cash.
Taylor Falls, May 24. 14-tf

Notice.

THOSE indebted to Taylor & Fox on account, will please call and settle the same previous to the 1st of June next, unless they prefer the same should be adjusted by law. TAYLOR & FOX.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 29. 8-tf

The Reporter.

LOCAL COLUMN.

County Officers

Oscar Roos, Register of Deeds—office, corner of second and River streets

William Comer, County Treasurer—office with Register of Deeds.

Selah Whiting, County Auditor—office with Register of Deeds

Henry H. Newbery, Clerk of District Court—office with Register of Deeds

J. D. Ballard, Sheriff—office at dwelling on Basal street

Ward W. Folsom, Judge of Probate—office at Folsom House on corner of Basal and Government street

M. J. Webb, Coroner—office at Chisago House corner of Main and Bench street

G. Munch, County Surveyor—office at dwelling, corner Second and River streets

BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS

F. D. Chapman, Sunrise, Chairman; Geo. B. Folsom, Rushseba; J. Runyan, Amador; S. J. Smith, Taylor Falls; A. Smith, Franconia; E. Moore, Wyoming; J. Honkanson, Chisago Lake.

Officers of Town Council.

E. D. Whiting, President; S. D. Gould, Secretary; S. I. Smith, Treasurer.

Council—W. H. C. Folsom, E. W. Holman, L. W. Folsom.

Thomas Lacy, Justice of the Peace.

J. D. Ballard, Marshal.

Geo. W. Seymour, Engineer

do do Assessor.

T. I. Kenyon, Street Commissioner.

Mail Arrangements.

DEPARTURES

The Eastern, Southern and St. Paul mails leave Taylor Falls every Monday and Thursday, at 7 A. M.; the Sunrise and Superior every Thursday at 6 A. M.; the Wyoming and Chisago City every Wednesday at 1 P. M.; the St. Croix Falls and Osceola every Tuesday and Friday, upon the arrival of the Southern mails and return in time for the departure of the same.

ARRIVALS

The Eastern, Southern and St. Paul mails arrive every Tuesday and Friday at 6 P. M.; Wyoming and Chisago City every Wednesday, at 12 M., and the Sunrise and Superior every Thursday, at 9 P. M.

GEO. W. SEYMOUR, Postmaster.

Church Directory.

Public Religious Services will be held by the Rev. A. M. Torbet, Baptist, and the Rev. W. McKinley, Methodist, alternately at the following times and places:

Taylor Falls, every Sabbath, at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 1-2 P. M.; Saint Croix Fall, every Sabbath, at 10 1-2 A. M.; Franconia, every Sabbath, at 2 1-2 P. M.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—TAYLOR FALLS, JUNE 4TH, 1860. 1 O'CLOCK P. M.—The Commissioners elect, S. I. Smith, Taylor Falls; F. D. Chapman, Sunrise; Otto Walimark, Chisago City; met in accordance with the requirements of the law and qualified.

On motion of S. I. Smith, F. D. Chapman was elected Chairman of the Board.

The County was divided into Commissioner Districts, by action of the Board, as follows:

District No. 1, Taylor Falls and Franconia.

District No. 2, Wyoming and Chisago Lake.

District No. 3, Amador, Sunrise and Rushseba.

On motion of S. I. Smith, the following bills were allowed:

To F. H. Pratt, for Printing Notice Tax Sale &c., as per bill, $140,40.

To Wm. Comer, Stationery and express charges, as per bills, $34,75.

To J. D. Ballard, Sheriff, for posting notices of Tax Sale and travelling expenses as per bill, $9,00.

To Smith and Whitings, for materials supplied to the jail as per bill, $2,07.

To Oscar Roos, for services, Stationery, &c., $21,50.

To Wm. Comer, for Services up to March 6th, 1860, $44,00.

To Swan Nelson, for Boarding Caroline Carlson, pauper, 1½ months from February 15th to April 1st, at $6,00 per month, $9,00.

To Gardner B. Colwell, for bringing election returns of Rushseba, $6,00.

To E. Moore, for bringing election returns of Wyoming, $3,00.

To Henry Bush, for bringing election returns from Amador, and for acting as one of the canvassing Board at the October election of 1859, $3,80.

To E. D. Wilcox, for bringing election returns of Sunrise, $3,60.

To J. Hawkinson, for bringing election returns from Chisago Lake, $2,00.

To G. W. Seymour, for acting as one of the Canvassing Board at the April election, $1,00.

To Thomas Lacy, for acting as one of Canvassing Board at the April election, $1,00.

On motion of S. I. Smith the Auditor's salary was fixed at $600,00 per Annum, to commence March 9th, 1860.

On motion of S. I. Smith, F. H. Pratt, was elected County Printer for the ensuing year.

On motion of S. I. Smith, the Board adjourned until September.

F. D. CHAPMAN,
Chairman.

WM. COMER, Dep. Cl'k B'd Com.

THE CROPS.—From all portions of the county, we hear the most encouraging accounts, in regard to the crops. Never at this season of the year, have they looked so finely, or given more flattering evidences of an abundant yield next fall. The farmers all feel in good spirits, and are confident that their most sanguin anticipations are to be fully realized.

Rev. Wm. McKinley returned home from a visit to his friends in the southern part of the State, on Saturday last, and reports the crops looking finely. About a third more land is being tilled this season than ever before. Good.

A LARGE BEAR.—On Thursday morning last, John Ladoo, a resident of Deer Lake, Polk Co., Wisconsin, captured a large bear which weighed, when dressed, 320 pounds. The hide was 6½ feet long and 4½ feet wide. Mr. L. fired two shots at the animal, the first of which took effect in the side, and the last in the mouth, both of which, however, failed to bring him to "grass." Finding that the creature had a very tenacious hold on life, and fearing lest the affectionate fellow might take a notion to hug him, Mr L. seized a large club, and after sundry blows across the head, his bearship was made to surrender. Some of his meat was brought to town, and met with a ready sale.

NEW GOODS.—Messrs Folsom & Dresser received last week their stock of Groceries and Crockery, which consists of everything that can be thought of. If you wish to buy goods cheap, give them a call.

Mr. E. W. Holman has also received an addition to his stock of dry goods, which it would be well for all to call and examine. Mr. H. is selling goods as cheap at wholesale as can be purchased in the State. Country Merchants and farmers will please make a note of it.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The grading upon our streets is rapidly approaching completion, and before many weeks elapse, will be entirely finished. Mr. J. L. Taylor has lain a substantial sidewalk on the side of his lot fronting on bench street, and has also enclosed it with a nice board fence. Mr. T., never leaves any work he puts his hands to, in a half finished condition, but always "fixes it up" in a tasty manner. The sidewalk along Bench street should now be extended as far as the Post Office.—We hope soon to see it done.

THE river still continues high, and the logs have been running very briskly since our last report. We are informed that there are but one or two more drives left above, and they will soon be into the St. Croix. Those engaged in the lumber business this season ought certainly not to complain, for they have been highly favored, as regards the means of getting their lumber below, and the price received for it after it is there. We are glad they have been so fortunate, for no class work harder than they.

NOTICE.—The next quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church in this place, will be held on next Saturday and Sunday, the 9th and 10th inst. Preaching on Saturday at half past two P. M., and on Sunday morning at half past ten, by Rev. Mr. Belles. Services on Sabbath at the Seminary.

WILD PIGEONS.—Countless numbers of these birds are now to be found in the woods back of town, and our sportsmen are daily bagging them. In some places they are so plenty, and so tame, that they can be captured by knocking them off the trees with poles.

READ the advertisement in to-day's issue of "real estate for sale." Mr. M. A. Dowling has recently opened a real estate agency, and has a very choice selection of farming lands to sell cheap, and on long time. It will be for the interest of those wishing to settle in this vicinity to give him a call.

WE received a visit from Dr. Chapman, of Sunrise, on Monday last. The Doctor is the chairman of the Board of Commissioners, is a fine business man, a sound Republican, and a "good fellow" generally.

THANKS—to Mr. Wm. Young, for a nice mess of fat pigeons, and to Mr. Moses Marshall, for a fine lot of pie plant.

New Advertisements.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

1300 ACRES choice farming lands are now offered for sale by the undersigned at

REDUCED PRICES,

and in quantities to suit.

These lands are situated in the most desirable localities in Chisago County.

Persons who contemplate settling or purchasing in this vicinity would do well to call at my office in Taylor Falls, Min., or address me at the same place. M. A. DOWLING.

Taylor Falls, June 6, 1860. 16 3m

PUTNAM HOUSE,

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,

Stillwater, Min.

THE Proprietor, having thoroughly renovated, remodeled and refurnished the above house, is happy to announce that it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Having had seven years' experience at the business, I trust I shall not be considered a 'gasser' when I say that I am *bound* to keep as good a hotel as there is in the country.

Board 75 cts per day.

Attached to the house is a good stable with careful and attentive ostlers always in attendance.

☞ Passengers taken to and from the boats free of charge. 14 1y

Folsom & Dresser,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

DRY GOODS,

AND

Ready Made Clothing,

Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE, &c.,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MIN.

A Full Assortment of

PLANES,
CHISELS,
FILES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HOES,
SHOVELS,
HAY FORKS,
BUTTS & SCREWS,
RIFLES,
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
POWDER FLASKS,
PERCUSSION CAPS,
&c., &c.

SADDLERY.

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars Hames, Double Reins, Whips, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every style.

LADIES' GAITERS,
HALF GAITERS,
SLIPPERS,
MISSES GAITERS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS & SHOES.

Queensware.

A general assortment of every style and description.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, TABLES,
ROCKERS, STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., &c.

TIN WARE.

A large and full assortment of every description.

PAINTS & OILS,

PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, GRINDSTONES,

Stove Pipe, &c. &c,.

At such prices as cannot fail to suit customers, for

Cash or Ready Pay.

Positively no Goods Sold on Credit.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1

NEW TIN SHOP,

MICHAEL GONTER, PRIETOR,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the town and county, that he has recently "opened up" at the old stand where he is ready to accommodate old customers and new with anything in his line, on reasonable terms: A large supply of tinware constantly on hand.

Old Rags and Copper taken in exchange for goods. 4-1y

Barnes & Hutchins,

AGENTS FOR THE

Minnesota Packet Company,

NORTHERN LINE,

La Crosse & Milwaukee,

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI,

—AND—

Illinois Central

RAILROADS

AND

Northwestern Express Company.

Rates of fare from Prescott to points East or South ALWAYS less than from St. Paul or Stillwater. 14 6m

Here we are at Last,

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE,

WITH AN

Extensive Stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

DeLaines, Challis,

BRILLANTES, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

French and American Prints

ALL OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES.

SILK CRAPE, STRAW

—AND—

CHIP BONNETS.

ALSO,

LADIES' AND MISSES'

BLOOMERS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

FLOWERS,

Rushes and Ribbons.

HOSIERY.

A full stock of Ladies' Woolen, Worsted and

COTTON HOSE,

Ladies Silk, Worsted and

COTTON GLOVES.

Also, a Full Stock of

Gents' Half Hose.

Cloths of all descriptions, for Gents' Summer Wear.

French Cassimere, Satinet,

Tweed of all varieties, from 25 to $1,75 per yard.

Also, a Large Stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS AND CAPS,

All of the Latest Styles.

BOOTS & SHOES.

I have a complete Stock of every style of Ladies, Misses, Mens, Boys and Children's Boots, Brogans, Shoes and Slippers.

CROCKERY, EARTHEN

AND

STONE WARE

Constantly on hand.

STEEL PLOWS

And a general assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Suitable for this Market.

A large stock of

Groceries & Provisions,

Foreign and Domestic Liquors at Wholesale or Retail.

I WILL here state to the public that I have on hand a complete and full assortment suitable for this market, which I have purchased for cash of manufactures and importers, and feel confident that I can sell goods as low as they can be bought at any point on the St. Croix.

I invite all wishing to purchase goods to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I shall be pleased to show goods and give prices to all who may favor me with a call.

Goods sold for cash or ready pay only.

Quick sales and small profits is my motto.

Most all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

E. W. HOLMAN.

10-tf

E. W. HOLMAN,

STEAMBOAT AGENT,

STORAGE, FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

AT THE WAREHOUSE

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. W. MULLEN,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

10-tf.

GEO. R. MELVILL,

[Successor to Lorrain & Co.,]

WHOLESALE GROCER,

FORWARDING,

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

CIGARS, &c.,

36 LEVEE,

GALENA, ILLINOIS.

Agent for N. Y. Rifle and Blasting Powder, and Warren's Roofing Material. 14 6m

NEW JEWELRY SHOP,

C. W. BRAYTON, PROPRIETOR,

Taylor Falls, Min.

THE proprietor takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Taylor Falls and vicinity that he has located permanently in their midst, for the purpose of carrying on the jewelry business in all its various branches. Having had considerable experience at the business, I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction. Shop one door south of the Postoffice.

Taylor Falls, May 30, 1860. 15 tf

M. A. DOWLING,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WILL attend to paying taxes for non-residents, furnishing abstracts of titles, &c.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Hon N. C. D. Taylor,	Taylor Falls, Min.
Hon W. H. C. Folsom,	" "
Hon R. C. Murphy,	St. Croix Falls, Wis.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D. C.
Hon. S. Nelson,	Stillwater, Min.
Hon T. M. Fullerton,	" "
Hon G. L. Becker,	St. Paul "
Samuel Register, Esq,	Dover, Delaware

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY

St. Croix River U. S. Mail Packet,

H. S ALLEN,

Isaac Gray Master.

WILL leave Prescott Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Taylor Falls Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, forming a direct connection with the R. R. and St. Louis Packets.

E. A. Beach,

DAGUERREIAN ARTIST,

TAY. OR FALLS, MIN.

AMBROTYPES, Daguerreotypes and Melanotypes taken on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction. Rooms opposite the county buildings. n2-1y

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Richard Arnold and Jane W. Arnold his wife, as mortgagors, to Edward M. Raworth as mortgagee, dated the 16th day of February, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Chisago, in the then Territory, now State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of February, 1858, at one o'clock P. M., in book "B" of mortgages, on pages 503 and 504, which said mortgage, and the debt thereby secured, were, on the 23d day of February, 1858, assigned by the said Raworth to the undersigned, assignees, and the assignment thereof was recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds, on the 20th day of October, 1859, at 5 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on page 247.

And whereas, the amount of money by the said mortgage secured to be paid, and now at the date of this notice, claimed to be due thereon, is two hundred and one dollars and eight cents, and no suit or proceeding has been instituted at law, to recover the said debt so secured to be paid, and now remaining unpaid, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said mortgage, and situated in said county of Chisago, to-wit: The North-east quarter of the South-west quarter, and the North west quarter of the South east quarter of section number eight, [8] in township number thirty five, [35] range number nineteen, [19] containing eighty acres according, to the government survey thereof, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto in anywise appertaining; will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Register of Deeds, at Taylors Falls, in said county of Chisago, by the sheriff of said county, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 9th day of June, 1860, at nine o'clock, A. M., to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, together with statute costs and expenses of sale.

EDWARD H. CARLL,
JOHN D. NORTH,
Assignees of Mortgage.

EDWARD BRUST,
Attorney for Assignees.

Dated April 26, 1860. 10-6w

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1858, and made, executed and delivered by Edington Knowles and Anna Knowles, his wife, of Chisago county and Territory, now State of Minnesota, to John L. Bullard of the same county, whereby the said Edington Knowles, and Anna Knowles, his wife, did give, grant, bargain and sell and convey unto the said John L. Bullard, his heirs and assigns, all those tracts or parcels of land situated in Chisago county, and known and described as follows, to-wit.

Lot six, [6] of section thirty one, [31] in township thirty six, [36] range nineteen, [19] and containing forty one acres and thirty hundreds of an acre of land, which said mortgage was given to secure a note made by Edington Knowles, of even date with said mortgage, for the sum of fifty dollars, payable three months from date, and interest on the same at the rate of five per cent. per month until paid, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Chisago county, February 13th, A. D. 1858, at eight o'clock, P. M., in Book B of mortgages, pages 501 and 502, on which there is now claimed to be due to the said mortgagee the sum of ten dollars and ninety eighty cents, and no suit at law having been commenced to recover the same;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statutes in such cases made and provided, the said premises will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Register of Deeds office, at Taylors Falls, on the ninth day of June, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock A. M., to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the taxes and costs and expenses of sale.

Dated at Taylors Falls, April 21, 1860.

JOHN L. BULLARD,
Mortgagee.

LEVI W. FOLSOM,
Attorney for Mortgagee. 10-w6

GEO. W. SEYMOUR. SHERWOOD D. GOULD.

Seymour & Gould.

GENERAL AGENTS,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

ARE prepared to furnish full and complete abstracts of title to lands in Chisago county, and will give prompt attention to the payment of taxes in Pine and Chisago counties, Minnesota, and Polk county, Wisconsin.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Hon. W. H. C. Folsom,	Taylor Falls, Minn.
Col. L. W. Folsom,	" "
Josh. L. Taylor,	" "
Hon. D. A. Robertson,	St. Paul, Minn.
Hon. E. S. Edgerton,	" "
Sanborn, French & Lund,	" "
Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.,	Chicago, Illinois.
Hon. Uri Osgood,	Joliet, "
Ira Smith, Jr., & Co.,	New York City.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D. C

n1-1y

COLLECTION OFFICE

—AND—

GENERAL AGENCY.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,

ST. CROIX FALLS, WISCONSIN.

WILL give prompt attention to collections in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, attend to payment of taxes for non-residents on lands in Polk, Dallas and Burnett counties, furnish abstracts of titles to all lands in the above counties, and locate land warrants. Selected pine and farming lands for sale.

Reference given in any or all of the principal cities, east or west.

Notary Public.

Office in St. Croix Hotel. 5-3m

Thomas Lacy,

STORAGE, RECEIVING, FORWARDING

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

AT the Steamboat Landing, Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

TAXES.

Will also attend to the paying of taxes in Chisago county, Minnesota, for non-residents. All business personally attended to.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Lumber.

ASSORTED qualities kept on hand and for sale at reduced price, at the Chisago mills. W. H. C. FOLSOM.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON account of our connection with an extensive Shoe House at Boston, we are selling Boots and Shoes to

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

as low as they can obtain them in

NEW YORK,
CHICAGO OR
ST. LOUIS.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.,

THIRD STREET, - - - - ST PAUL, MIN.

Bateaux and Skiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

PETER ABEAR.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Bateaux for Sale.

BATEAUX and other boats always on hand and made to order, on short notice, at the Snake River dam.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF LUMBER

kept on hand, and can be delivered at any point on the river, between this place and Taylor Falls, at prices to suit the times.

EMIL MUNCH,
4-6m* Chengwatana, Pine Co., Min.

1860. 1860.

D. W. Armstrong & Co.,

Commission, Forwarding,

RECEIVING,

AND STORAGE.

PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce.

Agents for North Western Express Co.
" Northern Line of Packets.
" Sale of Tickets for the Rail Roads East and South.
" the Piscataqua M. F. & M. Insurance Co.

General Steamboat Agents and Bill collectors.

☞ N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times.

BROWN WAREHOUSE, LOWER LEVEE.

STILLWATER, - - MINNESOTA,

n-8 6-m

Chisago House,

TAYLOR FALLS - - MINNESOTA,

M. J. WEBB, Proprietor.

(Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best the market affords, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers, so that beast, as well as man, will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1860. n1-1y

Farming Lands,

FOR SALE CHEAP

THE subscribes offers for sale choice selected farming lands, at prices and on terms that will justify the actual settler to apply. Situated as follows:

Town 38, Range 17; town 38, range 18; towns 32, 33, 34, 35, and 37, range 19; towns 32, 35, 35, range 20, towns 35. 36, range 21.

W. H. C. FOLSOM.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.

W. H. C. FOLSOM.

PRESCOTT ADV'S.

J. M. McKee,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

Concert Hall Building,

RESCOTT, - - - WIS.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Blank and School Books, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Toys and Yankee Notions. Harrison's best

Toilet and Washing Soaps,

Perfumery, Flavoring Extracts,

Whips, Canes, Willow Ware, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Pens of every variety, Harrisons, Conger & Fields, Davids, and Arnold's

WRITING FLUIDS AND INKS,

Diaries and Journals for 1860, Juvenile Books, Bird Cages, Door Mats, Cigars, and a thousand and one articles too numerous to mention.

The Book and Variety Store is the oldest establishment of the kind in the St. Croix Valley, and having had a long experience at the business, I am confident that I can sell goods cheaper than can be purchased at any house in the country. My motto, "Quick sales and small profits," will be strictly adhered to; and all in want of anything in my line, will please give me a call and satisfy themselves, both in respect to quality and price. n1-1y

N. S. Dunbar,

WHOLESALE ND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

Groceries & Provisions,

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,

Pork, Fish, Salt, Butter, Lard, Oils,

CHEESE, SYRUPS,

Wooden and Willow Ware, Rope,

NILS, ETC., ETC.

—ALSO—

A Fine Lot of Segars & Liquors.

Country Produce always on hand.

NO. 7, LEVEE.

PRESCOTT, - - - WIS.

n1-1y

G. H. Nichols,

Commission Merchant,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

WINES, LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A GOOD supply of boat stores constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of pork, hams, shoulders and lard kept on hand, and for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates for cash.

Brick Building, on the Levee, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

Barnes & Hutchins,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

GENERAL RAILROAD

—AND—

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

NO. 2, LEVEE,

Prescott, - - - - - Wis.

n1-1y

A. O. Snyder,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Iron,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

IN fact, everything a man wants or can think of in the mercantile business. At the sign of the Big Stove, Broad street, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

Dill & Brother,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Segars,

BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

BROAD STREET, - - PRESCOTT, WIS.

n1-1y

Steam Cabinet

AND

Chair Factory.

P. HERZOG, continues to manufacture all kinds of Furniture, which he offers cheap for cash or produce, at wholesale or retail, at the old stand of the Prescott Steam Cabinet and Chair Factory, Broad street, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y.

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,

PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.

WILL buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and sell Land Warrantt, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the Northern States. n1-1y

A. H. Young,

CLERK OF THE COURT,

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC.

WILL attend to paying taxes in Pierce and St. Croix counties. Deeds etc., promptly executed.

Also general Life and Fire Insurance Agent, Office in Concert Hall Building, Prescott, Wis. n1-1y

I. A. Horn,

DENTIST,

PRESCOTT, - - - WIS.

OFFICE in R. S. Griffin's new building, (second story) Broad street. All work warranted Terms, reasonable. n1-1y.

Republican Platform Adopted at Chicago.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

1. That the history of the nation during the last four years, fully establishes the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican p rty; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintainance of the principles premulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed"—is essential to the perservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be perserved.

3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising developement of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes of disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country, that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to o[illegible] [illegible]er and control its own d[illegible] [illegible] domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially [illegible] of a sectional perate exer[illegible] [illegible]ly evinced in its des[illegible] [illegible]ions to force the infamous [illegible]mpton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in construing the personal relation between the master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretentions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which prevades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developements of frauds and corruptions at the federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into any or all of Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy; at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom: That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should bs deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave-trade, under the cover of our National flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principles of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the developement of the industrial interests of the whole country: and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture renumerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers adequate reward for their skill labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or suppliants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged and impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home or abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a Railroad to the Pacific ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily Overland Mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set fourth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operotion of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Taylor Falls:

SECTION 1. That if any hog shall be found running at large within the limits of the inhabited part of said town, it shall be the duty of the Marshal forthwith to take and impound such hog, and if the owner or claim[illegible] [illegible]mant of such hog shall not pay the sum of fifty cents, for the use of said town, together with the Marshal's fees, specified in section No 3 of this ordinance, within twenty-four hours after the time of such impounding, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to give notice of such impounding b[illegible] [illegible]g, by written notice posted in some public place in said town, stating that unless the owner or claimant of such hog, shall pay the sum of fifty cents, together with the Marshal's costs specified in section No 3 of this ordinance, such hog will be sold at public auction, at a time and place therein specified, such time to be within two days after the posting of such notice.

SECTION 2 If the owner or claimant of such hog so impounded shall not pay the sum of fifty cents and costs, before the time in the notice of sale, the Marshal shall proceed to sell such hog to the highest bidder.

SECTION 3. The Marshal shall receive for his services the sum of one dollar for every hog taken up by him and impounded—and the sum of twenty-five cents for every day such hog is kept by him—and the sum of twenty-five cents for posting the notice of sale of such hog—and twenty-five per centum upon the money paid upon the sale of such hog, exclusive of the Marshal's costs.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect ten days after its passage.

Passed in council May, 7th 1860.
Attest: E. D. WHITING, President.
S. I. SMITH, Recorder *pro tem.*
n-12 4-w

ORDINANCE NO 15.

An ordinance relating to the duties of the town Treasurer:

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep all monies belonging to the town; and to pay all orders drawn on him by the town council out of any monies remaining in his hand belonging to said town, not otherwise appropriated; and it shall be his duty to keep a full and correct account of each and every disbursement; and to make a report thereof to the town council, at their last meeting, previous to the annual meeting, or oftener if required. He shall give his receipt to every person paying money to the use of the town, and in such receipt he shall specify the object for which the same was paid. He shall preserve all vouchers, and when required shall deliver the same to the town council.

He shall have one per centum of all monies received, and one per centum of all monies paid out by him. All orders shall be paid in the regular order of their numbers.

Passed in council May 7th 1860.
Attest: E. D. WHITING, President.
S. I. SMITH, Recorder, *pro tem.*
n-12 w-4

ORDINANCE NO 19.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Taylors Falls, as follows:

That a tax of one per centum be levied on a dollar, on all real and personal property in said town of Taylors Falls, according to the valuation, made by the township assessor, for the present year, to meet the contingent expenses of the past and present year, the same to be levied and collected in accordance with the existing laws of the State for the collection of Taxes.

Passed in Council May 7th 1860.
Attest: E. D. WHITING, President.
S. I. SMITH, Recorder *pro tem.*
n-12 4-w

Notice.

THOSE indebted to Taylor & Fox on account, will please call and settle the same previous to the 1st of June next, unless they prefer the same should be adjusted by law.
TAYLOR & FOX.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 29. n2-tf

ORDINANCE NO 10.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Taylors Falls:

That all dogs owned by residents of the town of Taylors Falls, shall be immediately registered with the town recorder, and said resident shall pay at the same time to said Recorder, (to be recorded in a book for that purpose) for the use of the town, a tax of one dollar on each Dog and two dollars on each Bitch so owned and possessed by said resident, and 10 cents each for recording the same, which tax shall be paid annually thereafter to the said town.

Any animal of the dog kind not so registered, and on which the said tax has not been paid, it shall be lawful for any man to kill, and it is hereby made the duty of the town Marshal to kill and destroy all such annimals.

Passed in Council June, 6 1859.

ORDINANCE NO 21.

Be it ordained by the town council of the town of Taylors Falls:

That ordinance No 10, be so amended that the Marshal shall receive fifty cents for each and every Dog so killed.

Passed in Council May 7th 1860.
Attest: E. D. WHITING, President.
S. I SMITH, Recorder *pro tem.*
n-12 w-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Chisago, upon a judgment rendered in a Justice's Court in and for said County of Chisago, a Transcript of which was filed in the office of Clerk of said Court, and said Judgment docketed therein on the 23d day of February, A. D 1860, in an action wherein E. D. Whiting, Charles B. Whiting, Selah A. Whiting and, Sumner I. Smith are Plantiffs, and Edmond D. Wilcox is Defendant, in favor of said Plantiffs and against said Defendant, for the sum of Thirty nine dollars and one cent, I have on this twenty seventh day of March, A. D. 1860, levied upon and sized as the property of the above named Defendant, the following realestate, together with all the appurtenances there to belonging, viz:

Lot Number thirteen (13) in Block Number Forty one (41) in the Town of Taylors Falls.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell the said property to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction as the law directs, at the office of the Register of Deeds of said County, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the f[illegible] forenoon of that day, to satisfy the said execution, together with interest and costs thereon.

Dated Taylors Falls, March 27th, A. D. 1860.

J. D. BALLARD.
Sheriff of Chisago County.
C. B. WHITING, Att'y for Plaintiff's
n6 6w

The above sale is postponed until the 26th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. D. BALLARD,
Sheriff of Chisago County.
C. B. Whiting, Att'y for Pltff's.
Dated May 10, 1860.

Lands and Town Lots

FOR SALE.

TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale.

Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of N. C. D. TAYLOR,
No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Min.
n2-1y

W. S. Peck,

HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE,

—AND—

Ornamental Painter

IMITATOR OF

WOOD AND MARBLE.

&c., &c., &c.

ALL work neatly and thoroughly done. No pains spared to keep pace with all modern Improvements in the Art. Job Work respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.

Paper hanging and whitewashing done with neatness and dispatch.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate arrangements to satisfy the same. Those whose notes and accounts are nearly outlawed, unless soon settled, in justice to myself, I shall be compelled to add costs to, by obtaining judgments.

A word to the wise is sufficient.
W. H. C. FOLSOM.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1-tf

CITY BREWERY,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

The proprietors take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have a first class Brewery in full operation, where can always be found good Lager, Small Beer, and Ale.

All orders promptly attended to. Brewery in the rear of the Chisago House.

SCHOTTMULLER & BROTHER,
n3-1y

Blacksmithing,

A. C. SEVEY,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WOULD inform the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at his shop on Bench street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash. Horse shoeing done upon the shortest notice, and in a manner warranted to give satisfaction.
[illegible]-1y.

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction.—I am bound to keep my *seat*, and stick like *wax* to the *last;* so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1-1y

SAW MILL

—AND—

WATER POWER,

FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,

POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pineries of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property.—The Mill is in

Good Running Order,

CONTAINING

One Muley, Four Sash

—AND—

One Circular Saw.

—ALSO—

Lathe and Shingle M chines,

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.

ALSO,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable rates, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,

SPOKES & WAGONS.

In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

ALSO,

A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

ALSO,

A great number of

TOWN LOTS.

With or without houses,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle.

Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destine it to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any farther information will be given by addressing R. C. MURPHY,
President.
St. Croix Fall, Wis., Feb. 23. n1-tf

Smith & Whitings,

MERCHANTS

AND

General Traders.

ALSO DEALERS IN

LOGS AND LUMBER.

Constantly on hand

SEASONED DRESSED SIDING

AND

FLOORING.

NO. 7, FIRST STREET.

n1-1y

Atlantic Monthly.

Commencement of a New Volume.

With the number for January, 1860, the Atlantic Monthly will enter upon its

FIFTH VOLUME.

In making this announcement we think it proper to say, simply, that no change will be made in the general plan of the magazine; that all the writers whose contribntions have established it in popular favor, will continue to make it their medium of communication with the public; and that the relations of the publishers with authors, on both sides the Atantic, will enable them to add materially to the variety, interest and value of its pages.

They have the greatest pleasure in anlouncinghat the number for January contains the first chapters of a

NEW ROMANCE,

ENTITLED

THE PROFESSOR'S STORY.

Written expressly for its pages, by

Oliver Wendell Holmes,

To be continued in succeeding numbers of the magazine throughout the year.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of he United States.

CLUBS.—Two copies $5; five copies, $10; eleven copies, $20—the subscribers paying their own postage, viz: 36 cents per year.

Clergymen, teachers and postmasters, will receive the magazine at two dollars per year, as heretofore.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the nnmbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished. All orders should be addressed to

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington-st., Boston.

W. H. C. Folsom,

DEALER IN

Real Estate,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1y

Postponement of Tax Sale.

Pine County lands which were advertised in the Taylor Falls REPORTER, to be sold the 10th day of April A. D. 1860, for delinquent taxes will be sold the 4th day of June A. D. 1860, at my office in Chengwatana, Pine Co, as the law requires.

ADOLPH MUNCH,
Treasurer of Pine County.

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.
W. H. C. FOLSOM.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, for the First Judicial District, in and for the county of Washington, and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court, on the 29th day of November, A. D 1859, which said Judgment was also docketed in Chisago County, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1859, in an action wherein John Holt and T. E Ward were Plaintiffs and Cyrus Aldrich Defendant, in favor of said Plaintiffs and against said Defendant, for the sum of four hundred and ten dollars and ninety-seven cents, and interest from rendition, I have this 20th day of February, A. D. 1860, levied upon and seized as the property of the above named defendant, the following described real estate, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to-wit:

The west half (w½) of the south east quarter (se¼) of section thirteen, (13) town thirty four, (34) range twenty, (20) and the east half (e½) of the south east quarter, (se¼) and the north west quarter (nw¼) of the south east quarter (se¼) of section thirty, (30) town thirty-four, (34) range nineteen, (19) and the south east quarter, (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of section twenty-four, (24) town thirty-five, [35] range twenty. [20] the same being situated in the county of Chisago, and State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the seventh day of April, 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the Register of Deeds of Chisago county, I shall sell at public auction the said real property to the highest bidder, for cash, according to the statute in such case made and provided, to satisfy said judgment and execution, with interest and costs thereon.

Dated this 20th day of Feb. 1860.

J. D. BALLARD,
Sheriff of Chisago County.
PRESTON & MURDOCK Pltff's Atty's.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-6w

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J D. BALLARD,
Sheriff of Chisago County.
PRESTON & MURDOCK, Pltff's Atty's.
Taylor Falls, April 7, 1860.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. D. BALLARD,
Sheriff Chicago County.
PRESTON & MURDOCK, Pltff's Atty's.
Taylor Falls, April 21, 1860.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in a mortgage deed executed by John F. Bradford, of Ramsey county, Minnesota, to George W. Armstrong, of same place, dated the 13th day of March, 1857, upon the following described premises, situated in Chisago county, in said State, viz. The North-east quarter and North half of the North-west quarter of section five, township thirty-three, range twenty-one, and the south west quarter of the south-west quarter of section thirty-three, township thirty-four, range twenty-one west; which said mortgage was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of said Chisago county, on the 18th day of March 1857, in book B of mortgages, pages 103 and 104, and was given to secure a note made by said Bradford, of even date therewith, for the sum of $2,000, and there is claimed to be due upon said note the sum of $1,150, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to collect the same,

Now, notice is hereby given that said mortgaged premises before described, in pursuance to the statutes in such cases made and provided, and of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the register of Deed's office, in Taylor's Falls, in said county, on Saturday, the 12th day of may, 1860, to satisfy the amount due on said note and costs of suit.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG,
Mortgagee.
Saint Paul, March 28, 1860. 7-6w

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th day of May, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M
GEORGE W ARMSTRONG,
Mortgagee.
Dated May 2, 1860.

Chisago Seminary,

LOCATED AT

Taylor Falls, Minnesota,

Under the Supervision of

Mr. & Mrs. A. A. York.

TAYLOR FALLS is beautifully situated on the west bank of the St. Croix river nearly opposite St. Croix City, and for luxuriant grandeur and romantic scenery, stands unsurpassed in the North-west. Below the Falls, the trap rock make a bold rise of nearly two hundred feet, terminating in rocky bluffs which gradually ascend for several rods back from the river. Upon this eminence stands the Institution, commanding a full view of the river, with its charming and picturesque scenery for a distance of several miles; while on either side the prospect is equally delightful, making it a desirable spot for those wishing to obtain a thorough education preparatory to a Collegiate course, as every exertion will be made on the part of the Teachers to render it both pleasant and profitable to the student. Competent teachers will be engaged as the school requires.—Board can be obtained near the Institution on reasonable terms.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Common English Branches, $4 per term 12 weeks,
Higher " " 6 " "
Languages, 8 " "
Extra charges for ornamental branches and music.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Folsom House,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - MINNESOTA

W. W. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

(Corner Government and Basal Streets.)

THE proprietor would take this method of informing the traveling public that his commodious house has recently been fitted up in the best style, and is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His rooms are clean, and the tables are furnished with everything the market affords, so that none who come need go away cold or hungry. In fact, no pains will be spared in making the stay of his guests pleasant.

Boarders taken by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

A good stable is also attached to the house.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23d, 1860. n1-1y.

John H. Smith,

BLACKSMITH,

Government Street.

Practical horse shoeing and blackemithing in general promptly attended to. A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited, and the public are assured that entire satisfaction will be given; terms reasonable. 2-y

LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, the best quality of Lime. Those who desire can be accommodated at the St. Croix Lime Kiln, by furnishing barrels, at 80 cents per barrel. I will also deliver it, in good shape, at $1,35 per barrel.
SAM'L WALL.
Osceola, Wis., May 10, 1860. 12-6m

J. W. MULLEN,

STEAMBOAT AGENT,

STORAGE, FORWARDING

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

WINES, LIQUORS,

Tobacco and Segars.

Cash Paid for Hides and Furs.

Produce of all kinds wanted.
n1-tf

THE INDEPENDENT.

Among the attactive features of *The Independent* for the present year, by which its columns will be greatly enriched for general reading, will be speciel contriontions from,

HENRY WARD BEECHER,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
MRS. HARRIET B. STOWE,
REV. DR. G. B. CHEEVER,

Also a Sermon from REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER every week, revised by the author.

Every number of *The Indepednent* will contain a complete weekly history of affairs, both Foreign and Domestic, Secular and Religious together with the latest intelligence from all Religious Denominations—such as Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Reformed Dutch, Unitarian, Universalist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic.

Among the special departments is a *Commercial and Financial Article*, prepared with great care every week; an interesting page of Family Reading, with a column of stories for Children; a weekly digest of Foreign Miscellany; the latest intelligence in Art, Literature, and Science; Correspondents from all sections of the United States, and from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, the Holy Land, India, Southern Africa, the Sandwich Island, and various parts of South America.

Terms—$2 a year (*in every case*) by mail. $2,50 by carrier—payable always *in advance.*

Specimen Numbers sent gratis.

Single Copies six cents.

Subscribers, New and Old, will please remit at our risk direct to the Publisher. When paying an agent, be careful to see his certificate of authority signed "J. H. Richards, Publisher."

Address PUBLISHER OF THE INDEPENDENT.
No. 5 Beekman street, New York.

Knickerbocker Magazine.

FIFTY-THIRD VOLUME.

L. Gaylord Clark, Dr. J. O. Noyes, Editors.

The publisher of the Knickerbocker has the pleasure to announce that the Magazine has never before been in so prosperous a condition. Under the management inaugurated with the last volume, a higher price is paid for original contributions than by almost any other American periodical, while the press and the numerous friends of the Magazine in all parts of the country are generously aiding in bringing it more promptly before the reading public. As heretororo, the pages of the Knickerbocker will be devoted to the cultivation of Literature, Art and Humor.

Every number of the Fifty-third volume will contain a steel-plate engraving, and illustrated articles will frequently grace the pages of the Magazine. A complete history of the Knickerbocker, with reminiscences of the contributors whose fame is so intimately associated with its pages, will also be a feature of the present volume. New attractions are added from month to month.

TERMS: Three dollars a year, in advance, or twenty-five cents a number, postage paid by the Publisher to any part of the United States.

CLUB RATES: Subscribers paying their own postage, twenty-four cents a year, at the office where the magazine is received,

Two copies for one year, $5 00
Three " " 6 00

The Knickerbocker is furnished to clergymen, teachers, postmasters, and all periodicals and journals, at the club rate of $2 per year. Any one wishing the magazine at that low rate has only to send three names and $6. Subscriptions begin with the January, or any subsequent number.

All communications connected with the business department of the Knickerbocker should be addressed to John A. Gray, 16 & 18 Jacob Street. All articles designed for body of the magazine should be directed to Dr. James O. Noyes; those for the editor's table to Louis Gaylord Clark.

Agents are wanted in every part of the country. Back numbers and bound volumes on hand.

JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher,
16 & 18 Jacob st., N. Y,

Now is the Time to Subscribe!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE—now more than eighteen years old, and having over a quarter of a million of subscribers, or constant purchasers, diffused through every State and Territory of our Union—will continue in essence what it has been—the earnest champion of Liberty, Progress, and of whatever will conduce to our national growth in Virtue, Industry, Knowledge and Prosperity.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

Is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted.) It contains editorials on the topics of the times, employing a large corps of the best newspaper writers of the day; Domestic and Foreign correspondence; Proceedings of Congress; Reports of Lectures; City News; Cattle, Horse and Produce Markets, Reviews of Books; Literary Intelligence; Papers on Mechanics and the Arts, Cookery, etc., etc. We strive to make THE TRIBUNE a newspaper to meet the wants of the public—its telegraphic alone costing over $15,000 per annum.

TERMS:

The daily Tribune is mailed to subscribers at $6 per annum, in advance; $3 for six months.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the editorials of the Daily, with the Cattle, Horse and General Markets, reliably reported expressly for the Tribune; Notices of New Inventions, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Articles on Cookery; and during the sessions of Congress it contains a summary of Congressional doings, with the more important speeches. We shall, as heretofore, make the semi-Weekly Tribune a literary, as well as a political newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers.

One copy, one year,	$3 00
Two copies, one year,	5 00
Five copies, one year,	11 25
Ten do to one address,	20 00

Ten copies, or over, to address of each subscriber, $2 20 each.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty we will send the Daily Tribune one year.

The semi-Weekly Tribune is sent to clergyman at $2 per annum.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

a large eight-page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, and contains Editorials on the important topics of the times, the news of the week, interesting correspondence from all parts of the world, the New York cattle, horse and produce markets, interesting and reliable political, mechanical and agricultural articles, papers, on cookery, &c.

We shall, during the year, as hitherto, constantly labor to improve the quality of the instructive entertainment afforded by The Weekly Tribune, which we intend shall continue to be the best family weekly newspaper published in the world. We consider the cattle market reports alone richly worth to cattle-raisers a year's subscription price.

TERMS:

One copy, one year,	$2 00
Three copies, one year,	5 00
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Is now admitted by the press in all parts of the union, to be, without question, the leading two dollar Magazine published. To gain this distinction, was the aim of all parties interested in the work; and no expense was spared to give its readers choice original literature, fine engravings, and beautiful typography. For 1860 the work is to be still further advanced in excellence, and having distanced the two dollar magazines in all the essentials of a first class periodical, it will offer new attractions, and emulate its higher priced and more ambitious compeers. The plan and purpose of the magazine will remain the same. Its aim is to bring to the homes of the people a pure, useful and attractive literature, and in doing so, it offers at the same time the elegancies of art to charm the eye and improve the taste. As in periodicals of this class, matters of fashion for the ladies are included. The Home Magazine presents the latest styles, both in colored steel plates and engravings on wood in which are included an almost endless variety of patterns for needle work and embroidery. The price of this magazine is within the reach of all.—Think of getting the monthly visits of such a work at $1,25 a year, which is the price when subscriced for in a club.

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Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 1. TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JUNE 14, 1860. NUMBER 17.

THE

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H PRATT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSOM'S OLD BUILDING,"

FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

No names entered on our Books, unless the subscription money is received.

Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

Rates of Advertising.:

One Square, (12 lines.) one insertion,	$1 00
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" " One year, - - -	$10 00
One-fourth column, 3 months, -	15 00
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" " " 1 year, - -	25 00
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" " 1 year, - -	40 00
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" " 6 " - - -	45 00
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Busines cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year,	$8 00
" " " 6 months,	6 00
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Leaded advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates.

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Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing,

in all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

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Attorney at Law and Notary Public,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

PROMPT and especial attention given to collections and remittances.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Ex-Gov. Gorman,	St. Paul,
Hon. Jas, M. Cavanaugh,	Chatfield,
Gen. James. Shields,	Faribault,
Hon. W. W. Phelps,	Red Wing,
Hon. George L. Becker,	St. Paul.

n1–1y.

Edward Brust,

Attorney at Law,

—AND—

Commissioner for the State of Wisconsin.

Taylor Falls Minnesota.

ESPECIAL attention given to collections and the payment of taxes for Pine and Chisago counties. n1–1y.

J. C. Button,

Attorney at Law,

—AND—

General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnette, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Osceola, Wis. n2–1y

H. M. Murdock, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office at the Post Office.

CALLS attended to promptly. Particular attention paid to disease of the eyes.

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA, n1–1y

L. B. Smith, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

OFFICE and Residence on the corner of Government and First streets. n1–y

J. J. Spengler,

Merchant Tailor,

Bench St., Taylor Falls.

ALL orders for work promptly attended to. A good assortment of cloths kept constantly on hand. All work warranted. y1–1

George W. Seymour,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOT

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, camphene and burning fluid.

Pure wines and liquors for medicinal uses. Patent medicines, "all kinds,"

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1–1y

J. D. Ballard,

SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Basal street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota. n–1y

Selected Poetry.

THE OLD MAN'S GROWING OLDER.

Yes, the old man's growing older—
I was looking at him there;
His one hand resting on his staff,
The other on his chair.
He is more silent than he was,
And whiter waves his hair;
His figure seems more bending—
I was looking at him there.

His hand is not as steady,
And his eye is not so bright—
He catcheth not our joke so soon,
His foot is not so light;
Nor joineth he our song as in
The days that went all fair;
For the old man's growing older—
I was looking at him there.

Yes, the old man's growing older,
But is not less kind and true;
To all, his house is open, with
A ready welcome too—
But yet, there is a tale, by Time,
Upon his brow of care;
For the old man's growing older—
I was looking at him there.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE NEW MOTHER.

BY MARY ASHLEY.

"And the old gentleman is married again!"

Hugh Falconer sat in his bachelor apartments gnawing with his wonderful white teeth the corner of a newly opened letter. There was a frown on his forehead and a look of vexation in his deep blue eyes.

"Strange," he muttered, "that at his age he could not escape the net some wily woman tempted by his wealth, spread around him. I wonder what she is like—"fat, fair and forty," I presume; an old maid, or a widow with six small children to provide for, which precocious half-dozen will be dutifully taught, no doubt, to "love brother Hugh;" and will display their appreciation of the lesson by stamping on my French boots, laying their sticky fingers on my Zouave pants, and covering my face with a plaster of dirty kisses. But I'll nip such ready-made relations in the bud, by squaring off and "striking from the shoulder" the moment they approach me. As for the wife, of course I cannot be expected to call her mother. There is but one signification in the world for that word for me; and she to whom I gave that title long ago, is dead and forgotten, it seems, he said with a sigh, then opened and re-read his letter.

"A brief matter-of-course statement of his marriage, that is all—hopes I'll be pleased with it," said Hugh, throwing the missive aside. "He doesn't even state whether she is young or old, handsome or ugly, course or refined, or what was her name before he made her Mrs. Falconer. Well, I must write a letter of congratulation of course, but in it I shall not hesitate to express my disapprobation; and, moreover, though ready and willing to correspond with my father, I shall ask him never in his letter to me to trouble himself to speak of the good lady he has chosen to make my new mother."

Hugh was an only son, and had been a spoiled boy. The indulgence so freely shown the youth, is often spoken in the hasty, impulsive man. To resolve with him was to act; to desire was to gratify; to domineer was natural as breath—to submit to another, impossibility.—Yet his friends were many, for his nature was a noble one; his heart warm, his hand free—his smile as frank and open as the day. With his father his manner had always been that of a child to a parent, and when Hugh left the old homestead and took rooms in the city, calling himself an old bachelor at twenty-four, his young friends laughed at his eccentricity, and father delighted in being his most frequent guest, laughing at his mirthful sallies, enjoying his jokes with the zest of a younger man, and evidently thinking Hugh the finest fellow in the world.

He had chosen the profession of a lawyer; but it was plain that it was not his intention to practice law, so long as he had wealth sufficient to keep him in handsome chambers, plenty of wine and cigars, and a host of friends. 'I was not consulted about being sent into existence," he use to say, "and life is to short to be passed in hard labor. I do not intend to work my way through the world if I can possibly get through by paying out my father's funds. I love to live; I hate to work. No man is idle who pretends to enjoy himself; I am one of the most industrious of men, but work I will not."

Mr. Falconer did not reply at once to Hugh's letter, and the young man determined to go and make his father a visit. "The old gentleman's" honeymoon, he thought, must be over now, as some six months had elapsed since the wedding, and he felt a little curiosity to see the woman his father had chosen to fill the first wife's empty chair in the handsome old homestead. He packed up his portmanteau, closed the door of his bachelor hall and took his seat in the stage for———. "Now, Mrs. Falconer No. 2, he said to himself, you and I will meet and decide to be good friends or sworn enemies. I am fully prepared to hate you, to look upon you as an invader, an usurper. If your motherly charms can overcome these feelings, well and good; if not, Hugh crosses for the last time, the threshold of his father's house." He lighted a prime Havana, leaned back in the carriage of which he was sole occupant, and gave himself up to reveries.

His meditations betrayed him into a nap, and not being a silent sleeper as most gent emen declare themselves to be, he was awakened by an unusually loud snore of his own. He started, sat upright and looked about him—his cigar had gone out and dropped from his lips into the lap of a lady passenger, who had taken her seat at his side at the last station—his hat had jolted from his head and was serving as a footstool for its owner, and the lady at his side, now brushing the ashes of his cigar so quietly from her dress, had evidently scrutinized him well during his slumbers, for he could see a merry light in her eye and a suppressed desire to laugh about her lips, even through the thick lace veil she kept so carefully down.

Hugh felt mortified. It was not often he placed himself in ridiculous positions; when he did, his *amour propre* had usually been spared by his succeeding in keeping the matter quiet. He knew he had been asleep, his mouth open, his head jumping about at every jolt as though it belonged to nobody in particular, and that, according to habit, he had been snoring vociferously. At first he felt a little piqued at the witness of his nap; caught up his hat indignantly, with a manner that almost implied he thought the lady knocked it off, straightened his cravat, re-arranged his collar, pulled out his watch to see what time it was, put it back again, and glanced at his companion. She was apparently waiting for him to get settled, for as soon as he seemed to have arranged every thing to his satisfaction, she handed him his cigar which had fallen into her care, then leaned back and looked out of the window, as though she did not intend to give him another thought.

Hugh tossed the cigar impatently out of the window, as though he would fain say by the gesture, "I have shown myself such a boor already, I suppose you imagine I would smoke in the presence of a lady?" Then he thought of the hand which had offered him the lost Havana. The glove had been withdrawn from it, and it certainly was, Hugh thought, the whitest, tiniest, loveliest little hand he ever saw in his life.—From the hand his eye traveled up to the face— the form was light, beautiful and charming. The face, as he could see it through the vexatious vail, enchanting. Suddenly he became possessed of a wild desire to know her—he wished her to know him. He longed to redeem himself in her eyes, but the lady evidently had no desire to converse with a perfect stranger; there was no excuse for opening a conversation, and poor Hugh was in despair. Once, he thought he would say to her the roads were fine; but just as he parted his lips to speak, a tremendous jolt almost made him bite his tongue in two, and he concluded to abandon that topic. Then he thought he would speak of the carlessness of the driver, but that seemed a very foolish remark when he thought about it, and he gave up all idea of talking, taking an opportunity, when the driver stopped to water the horses, to spring out and see what baggage was in the boot. There was a large, stylish-looking trunk there, but the name was turned in such a manner he could not read it, and he nearly lost his seat in trying to do so, for the stage had started, and he was obliged to regain his place by a swift run and an agile spring; for the vehicle made so much noise it was impossible to hail the driver save by signs and of course he couldn't see these if made behind him.—As he placed himself once more by the lady's side the same half smile which had vexed him once before, was on her lips; but she was not looking at him, and did not seem to be thinking of him; so he made no remark, but settled down in his own corner, and mused upon her beauty and wondered who she was.

It was dark, and the street lamps were lighted when the stage rattled up to the principal hotel in the shire town of Moreland county: and here the lady passenger sprang out, assisted by the driver, before Hugh could know her intention, or offer her his arm. She threw up her vail as the landlord approached her, and asked him eagerly if Court was still in session. Upon receiving an affirmative answer, she ordered her trunks carried in, and disappeared through the door.—The full view of that face, hitherto half-hidden by the vail, completed the conquest of Huge's heart which the hand had begun. The features themselves were beautiful; brilliant yet soft, womanly yet noble, loving yet haughty, captivated him completely. He had half a mind to alight here too, but feeling that such a proceeding would seem too marked, he determined to ride on to the next town and remain there till he could learn something more of the fair lady. His father the stepmother, the old homestead, had all gone from his mind. Cupid had met him on his way and transfixed him with a keen arrow—he would scarcely believe that he had left home with any other purpose than to fall desperately in love with a beautiful stranger, and to try and discover who she was.

As the stage rolled away, Hugh's eye caught sight sight of something lying on the floor of the vehicle. Eagerly he stopped and picked it up. It was the lady's glove—the glove that had been withdrawn from that white hand he had admired so much. He laid it reverently upon his knee, gazed at its fair proportions, still full of the shape of the hand which had worn it—then he pressed it to his lips and laid it in his bosom.

The town in which he stopped was the dullest place in which Mr. Hugh Falconer had ever pitched his tent. There was no fishing, no hunting, no church, and no livery establishments. Every day or two he would take the stage and ride back to the village where he had left his *compagnon du voyage;* but though assured by the landlord that she was still there he caught no glimpse of her at the numerous dinners he had ordered and paid for, that he might gratefy the hope of seeing her pass in or out of the dining-room. The name on her trunk, the landlord said, was printed in full, "Amy Addington." Hugh thought it a beautiful name—an aristocratic name—and more than ever did he long to know the fair owner.

One day, while sitting in the bar-room of the little inn where he was boarding, he picked up a newspaper which the stage driver had just thrown in, and in the course of its perusal his astonished gaze became rivited upon the following paragraph:

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost in the stage which left Waterbury on Monday, the 9th inst., a lady's glove. Search has been made for it and the driver questioned, but no clue can be obtained likely to lead to its recovery. If the gentleman who travelled in the same stage that day, and who was still in it when the lady left it, will restore the glove (if he found it, which it is presumed he did), he will receive in addition to the reward, the heartfelt thanks of the owner; as the five hundred dollar note which the said glove contained, and which could alone have induced him to retain it, is necessary to th owner to carry on a law-suit she must otherwise lose. No questions will be asked. Address at this office, A. A.

Hugh Falconer felt as if he would give five thousand dollars to be any other than "the gentleman who travelled in the stage that same day." "How," he lamented, "could he ever look in that fair face again, how could he ever endure to have her look in his, when for so long she had remembered it as that of a common thief or highwayman." He sprang up and paced the room like one crazed—then a smile broke over his face—a sudden hope lightened his heart. Perhaps, after all, the glove he had was not the glove.—That lady did not look like one careless enough to carry five-hundred pound notes in so insecure a purse—true, the paragraph said the lady left this gentleman in the stage, when she alighted; but she might be mistaken. Hugh's heart had never before beat so fast as when he drew the glove from above it and proceeded to examine it. He turned the palm inside out. Nothing there. The forefinger vacant. The middle finger—he paused, and the prespiration broke thickly on his fore head. There was evidently a paper in that finger. He held it by the tip and shook it gently. A crumpled, shapeless little wap fell to the floor. He snatched it up, opened it—spread it on his knee. It was the veritable five-hundred dollar note!

"She is lost to me forever," sighed Hugh.

"How can I approach her—how convince her I intended only to keep the glove, not its paltry contents."

He rang the bell violently, and ordered pen, ink and paper, without having the least idea of what use he intended to make of them. He sat down and wrote "Dear Miss Addington;" then he wrote it over, then re-wrote it, till one sheet contained nothing else; then he threw it in the fire. He took another sheet, and without pausing to think, wrote:

MISS ADDINGTON—*Dear Miss:* I am a stranger to you—you know nothing of me; I can only throw myself upon your generosity. Your lost glove is in my possession. Its contents, which your advertisement revealed to me to-day for the first time, are safe. I enclose them to you, with the assurance, upon my honor as a man and a gentleman, that I did not know of the theft I had committed till five minutes since. You offer a reward—I claim one; not your fifty dollars, but the dainty glove which has placed me in this humiliating and awkward position. I will not retain it without your permission, if granted, I shall regard it as a token of your forgiveness.

Yours, etc.
THE GENTLEMAN

Who traveled in the same stage that day.

When the stage returned, it brought him the following note:

SIR—I am happy to find my unfortunate bank-note fell into such good hands. I return you my sincere thanks; but could not, for twice the sum permit you, a stranger, to retain my glove. Be good enough to return it at once.

Respectfully, A. A.

Hugh was in despair—then a new idea struck him; he sat down again, and wrote:

MISS ADDINGTON—Re-enclosed please find your fifty dollars. I can receive no pecuniary reward. If I must relinquish the glove allow me to deliver it in person. You mention in your advertisement a law suit you are about to engage in. If your counsel is not already chosen, may I ask, as a favor that you will place your cause in my hands. I am myself a lawyer. If earnest zeal can win it, it shall be won. Grant it, fair lady, I pray you, that I may, in a measure, re-instate myself in your estimation, wherein I have been unfortunate enough to fall so low. H. F.

In a little while an answer came:

"Would Mr. H. F. come up to the ——— Hotel? There A. A. would grant him a personal interview."

Mr. H. F. started at once. More beautiful than ever looked the lady whose face had become so dear to him. She was without a doubt, pleased with him as her acquaintance with him progressed. His theft was forgiven and laughed at, the glove relinquished, and she retained him as her counsel. Still they were only "Miss Addington" and "Mr. F." to each other. There seemed to be a tacit consent that neither should reveal more, at least for the present.

"Here are some papers," said the lady to him the next day after the restoration of the bank note, "that recently and accidentally fell into my possession. In the hands of a careful lawyer they cannot fail to affirm my rights and put me in possession of a fortune. The case is to be tried in this place. If I lose my cause I am penniless, save," she added, with a faltering tongue, "what I receive through the too bountiful generosity of another."

Never had Hugh worked so hard in his life. He, who had always declared he would not work to live! Late at night, early in the morning, at noontide and at even, he was pouring over technicalities of law, arranging papers and preparing his argument. "It was all for love, for love," as the old song says, and this time it was not "Love's labor lost." The cause was gained, and the thrilling eloquence of the young lawyer who argued for the plaintiff was remembered long by many a one who had never heard the like in that old court house before.

Glowing with triumph, Hugh flew to his fair client, and clasping her hand in his, poured out to her his tale of burning love his trusting hope, his future dreams, which she with a word must bless or blight.

He looked up. The hand which he held was cold and quivering in his grasp, the face was deadly pale, the eye tearful, the lips trembling, not with gentle passion, but with *pity*. Hugh saw it, and the red blood forsook his cheek.

"You think," he said, springing to his feet, you dare to think the fortune I have just won for you influences my suit.—My own fortune is treble that of yours. Money, with me, can be no object, for I have reveled in abundance my life-long. Miss Addington, I love you with a man's love, with a heart's love which has never felt for woman thus before.—Reject me, if you will, but let it not be because you deem me an idle fortune-hunter."

"You mistake me," she faltered; "I have led you into a great error; I have been thoughtles; I might have foreseen it. I am not Miss. Addington; I am not free; I love another, and *am* another's. Do not ask to know more. We cannot, I am sure, cross each other's path again. Let what I have told you quench the flame in your breast. Let us be warm friends in each other's memory, and more we cannot be."

Hugh heard like one in a dream. He sat like one petrified, while she bade him farewell; and he saw her leave the room, while the nightmare of despair fettered him to his seat and prevented him from detaining her.

The next morning he was up with the first ray of light, determined he would see her again. He rang the little parlor bell and asked for her. She had gone two hours before, no one knowing whither. She had taken her place the night before in the stage, leaving at four o'clock, and, the waiter said, had left a note for the gentleman in the office.—Should he fetch it?

Hugh mechanically bowed his head, and in a moment more a note was placed in his hand, reading thus:

"Do not seek to trace me; I am utterly lost to you. Were my hand free, my heart irrevocably belongs to another. I am a married woman, wedded to one who is the soul of honor, trust and generosity. He married me, believing me to be penniless. Rich himself, he believed his fortune could not fail him; and a spenthrift relative, in whom he placed implicit love and confidence, was rapidly melting it away with his extravagances and imprudences. During a temporary absence of my husband, the papers which you saw fell into my hands. He had given me a five hundred dollar note as a birthday gift. I determined to take it while he was away, make one more struggle to redeem my fortunes, and if I succeeded, I wished to prop with it the tottering pillars of my benefactor's house. I assumed my maiden name for that time. You know the rest. To you I am indebted for the happiness I carry to my home. Forget, I implore you, that we were ever more to each other than client and counsel. As a proof that I remember it, find within the five-hundred dollar note, which your services have been richly worth."

Hugh ground his teeth, and dashed the money to the ground. Bitter, bitter was his disappointment, and rebelious was his heart. Then his better nature came, guided by common sense, slowly back to him. He paused and picked up the note. "Memento of my first labors, and of my first love," he said, "I will cherish you. The sight of you may bring a pang; but so, too, will it bring a pleasure. The sweetest sleep I ever had; the sweetest dreams that ever came to my pillow; the keenest enjoyment of life I ever experienced, was when I knew the luxury of labor. A new spirit is awake within me; henceforth I will be no idler. I have learned that 'life is earnest—life is real; and work is that bleessed reality which keeps the days of the years of one's life from being evil and few, and takes one to the tomb, at last, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

For a week, Hugh yielded his heart up to the bitterness of the bruises it had received; then, buckling on the armor of his manhood, he resumed his journey, determined, before he commenced his new career, to see his father and his new mother.

It was twilight when he reached the old home, and so dusky in the well-known parlor that faces could not be distinguished; but he saw his father's form beside a woman's indistinct figure, and a rush of boyhood memories filled his heart as he gave his greeting to the father he loved, and thought of the mother gone out from under the old roof tree forever.

"And now, Hugh," said the bridegroom, "let me introduce you to Mrs. Falconer. Of course, such a huge and wayward specimen of a child as you are can never be expected to call her mother, more especially as she is not as old as yourself. That you will be the best of friends, however, I do most sincerly desire, not only for my sake, but for the sake of us all. My wife, this is my son."

Hugh held out his hand; the lady did the same. At that instant a servant who had entered unperceived, lighted the gas. The sudden blaze seemed to bewilder the wife, and Hugh stood like one struck dumb. Then suddenly he seized the white and well-known hand held out to him, and pressed his lips eagerly to those of his new mother. If there was more of a lover's passion than a son's affection in that kiss, Mr. Falconer never found it out. He did not hear Hugh's hasty whisper saying in the young wife's ear, "Amy Addington, you are forgo ten. Henceforth you are to me dear and sacred only as my father's wife." He did not see, either, the quick pressure of the two clasped hands which never met again as they then met.

Hugh returned to his bachelor apartments an altered man. "In me," he thought with bitterness, "she saw the spendthrift relative, who blinded by idleness and a father's generous indulgence, was impoverishing herself and him." He quietly turned his back upon his gay companions. By close attention to his business he became one of the first lawyers of the day, and the husband at last of a true and noble woman, all of which blessings, he says, are attributable to the influence of a woman he had sworn to hate, viz: She who years ago became his NEW MOTHER.

The Smith Family.

"Gentlemen said a candidate for Congress, "my name is Smith, and I am proud to say I am not ashamed of it.—It may be that no person in this crowd owns that very common name. If however there be no such, let him him hold up his head, and pull up his dicky, turn out his toes, take courage and thank his stars that there are a few more of the same sort.

"Smith, gentlemen is an illustrious name,
And stamps ever high in the annals of fame;
Let White, Brown, Jones, increase as they will,
Believe me that Smith outnumbers them still

"Gentlemen, I am proud of being an original Smith; not a Smythe, but a regular natural S-m-i-t-h Smith. Putting in Y in the middle or an E at the end won't do, gentlemen. Who ever heard of a great man by the name of Smyth or Smythe? Echo answer who and everybody says nobody. But as for Smith, plain S-m-i-t-h, why the pillars of fame are covered with the honored and revered name. Who were the most racy, witty and popular authors of this century? Horace and Albert Smith. Who the most original, pithy, and humorous preachers? Rev. Sidney Smith. To go further back—who was the bravest and boldest soldier in Sumter's army in the Revolution? A Smith. Who palavered with Powatton, gallivated with Pocahynta, and became the ancestor of the first families in Virginia? A Smith again. And who, I ask—and I ask the question more seriously and soberly—who, I say, is that man, and what is his name, who has fought the most battles, made the most speeches, preached the most sermons, held the most offices, sung the most songs, written the most poems, courted the most women married the most widows? History says, I say, and everybody says, John Smith."

Quick and Steady Milking.

A very successful dairyman writes to the New England *Farmer*, that one of the greatest essentials in the management of cows is good milking; "Each cow should have a steady milker, be milked as fast as possible, and all the milk drawn. I am satisfied that there is a loss of one-third in many dairies, by the lazy haphazzard way in which the cows are milked. I have known persons to sit down in the milking yard, and go through with some long yarn, and be from ten to twenty minutes milking one cow, when it should be done in less than five."

I had rather take a horn with you, said the loafer to the bull; but the bull insisted on treating him to two, and the loafer got quite high.

THIS comes handy.

MEDICAL USE OF SALT.—In many cases of disordered stomach a teaspoonfull of salt is a certain cure. In the voilent internal aching, termed colic, add a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of cold water; drink it and go to bed. It is one of the spediest remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from receiving a heavy fall, &c. In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt and water, if sufficient sensibility remain to allow of swallowing; if not, the head must be sponged with cold water until the sense returns, when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy. In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck, and a cool apartment procured if possible. In many cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, and when other remedies had failed, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonsfuls of salt completely stayed the blood. In case of a bite from a mad dog, wash the part in a strong brine for an hour, and then bind on some salt with a rag. In toothache, warm salt and water held to the part, and removed two or three times, will relieve it in most cases. If the gums are affected, wash the mouth with brine. If the teeth be covered with tartar, wash them twice a day with salt and water. In swelled neck, wash the part with brine, and drink it, also, twice a day until cured.

A correspondent of the *Cotton Planter*, states: that it having been suggested to him that chloroform was a good remedy for colic in horses and mules, he had tried it in eight or ten cases, in all of which it afforded almost instantaneous relief. He gave at a dose, from one to two table spoonfuls of chloroform mixed with half a pint of water. He considers this remedy preferable to any other, on account of the quickness of the relief afforded, and the fact that its administration is not attended with any bad effect. We infer that the medicine is to be swallowed, not inhaled.

MATRIMONY, VS, SINGLE-BLESSEDNESS.—Matrimony is: Hot buckwheat cakes, warm beds, comfortable slippers, smoking coffee, round arms, red lips, kind words, shirts exulting in buttons, redeemed stockings, boot-jacks, happiness, etc. Hurrah!

Single-blessedness is: Sheet iron quilts, blue noses, frosty rooms, ice in the pitcher, unregenerated linen, heelless socks, coffee sweetened with icicles, gutta-percha biscuits, flabby steak, dull razors, corns, coughs, colics, rhubarb, misery, etc. Ugh!

SPICY.—The following passage-at-arms has taken place between the Petersbourg (Va.) *Press* (Dem.) and *Intelligencer* (K. N.):

"Democracy survives!"—*Press.*

"So does the devil."—*Intelligencer.*

"And as both are now fairly in the field for the next campaign, 'choose ye whom ye will serve.'"—*Press.*

"'Of two evils choose ye the least.' We'll take the devil."—*Intelligencer*

A literal copy of the last question proposed for discussion in a Western debating club:

SUBJECKS OF DISCUSSION.

Is dansin morellie rong?

Is the reedin of fictishus works commendible?

Is is necessary that femails should receive a thurry edicashun?

Ort femails to taik part in pollytix?

Dus dress constitute the morrel part of wimmen?

"STILL THEY COME."—The La Crosse *Republican*, under the above head, says: "If these movements into Minnesota continue, we will be obliged to keep a standing head, "Emigration" in our columns. To-day another large delegation of teams, wagons, cattle, men, women and children, crossed over the ferry, destined for Sibley county, Minnesota.

A gentleman was promenading a fashionable street with a bright little boy at his side, when the little fellow called out, "Oh, pa, pa there goes an editor!" "Hush, son," said the father, "don't make fun of the poor man—God only knows what you may come to yet."

A doting mother of a waggish boy in New Haven, having bottled a lot of nice preserves, labeled them "Put up by Mrs. D." Johnny, having discovered the goodies, soon ate the contents of one bottle, and wrote on the bottom of the label, "Put down by Johnny D."

WILLIS describes a lady whom he saw in an omnibus as "excessively pretty; and the dimples at the corners of her mouth were so deep and so turned in, like inverted commas, that her lips looked like a quotation."

A man passing through a gateway in the dark, hit his nose against a post. "I wish that post was in hell," said he.—"Better wish it somewhere else," said a bystander, "you might run against it again."

A Philadelphia paper says of a drunken negro, who fell down a celler way, that "his life was preserved by his striking his head first.

HOPE.—A sentiment exhibited in the wag of a dog's tail, when he's waiting for a bone.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY.

Thursday, June 14, 1860.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

☞ Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorised agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the REPORTER.

M. C Tuttle is our authorized agent at St. Paul.—His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

ROUNDS & LANGDON are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

S. D. Williams is our authorized agent at Osceola, Wis.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

Democratic Sympathy.

Ever since the Chicago Convention completed its labors so harmoniously and adjourned, we have been much amused to see how many from the ranks of Mr. Seward's vilest vilifiers and most bitter and uncompromising enemies, have been suddenly transformed into his warmest admirers, and most faithful and sympathizing friends. Newspapers and politicians who for years, and particularly since the publication of his celebrated Rochester speech, have not ceased to assail him with the most abusive epithets and foulest misrepresentations, nor hesitated to denounce his doctrines as sectional and treasonable, and himself as an Abolitionist and a demagogue, and who with Democrats in and out of Congress have stood ready to dissolve the Union in case of his elevation to the Presidency, may now be found speaking of him as the upright and pure citizen—the brilliant scholar—the great statesman—and pronouncing glowing eulogies on his eminent virtues and abilities. More than all others are they saddened and indignant at what they call his overslaugh at Chicago. The delegates, and thousands from every section there assembled, received the nomination of "Old Abe" with unbounded joy and enthusiasm. The press, and the uncorrupted and incorruptible masses throughout the land, have come and are coming up to his support with a unanimity and a will unknown since the days of Harrison. Mr. Seward's best and truest friends—those who have clung to him through every vicissitude of fortune and rallied around him to the last in the Convention—as well as the great Senator himself, acquiesced in the decision of that body and endorsed its platform and nominees with scarcely a murmur of dissatisfaction.

—But these mournful and offended neophytes, whose life long hate for Mr. Seward has all at once been turned into love, persist in declaring that the choice of a flat-boatman and rail-splitter by a great party in National Convention, for its standard-bearer, instead of its representative man, is a public outrage—an offence unprecedented and unpardonable. They are overwhelmed with disappointment and sorrow, and in the midst of general rejoicing go mourning through the streets, uttering their complaints and absolutely refuse to be comforted.

Can it be that this change of tone and sentiment is real— that such old and hardened sinners have at last been touched with a feeling of repentance, and are now endeavoring thus earnestly to atone for their many and great transgressions?—We would that it were so, for never did more corrupt wretches attempt to turn from the error of their ways and seek to be purged from their uncleanness.—But we cannot believe it. As soon would we expect to see the leopard change his spots. These professions of contrition, on the part of those whose sands of political life have nearly run out, like death-bed conversions, always excite our disgust.

They do indeed sorrow, but is over the prospect of their speedy dissolution. It is because they see in the Chicago nominee an opponent who cannot be beaten—an antagonist against whom all the ammunition they have been gathering up at so great a cost of time and labor for many months past, will prove utterly unavailing. Whilst disparaging and affecting supreme contempt for Lincoln, they profess an unbounded admiration and sympathy for Senator Seward—which he neither appreciates nor desires—in order to dampen the ardor of those who have always held and still hold him in the highest esteem, and thereby weaken the Republican cause. Having witnessed the complete disruption of their party, which they have been wont to style the Great National Harmonious Democratic Party, by a vain attempt to nominate their favorite candidate at Charleston, against the wishes of the great body of their Southern allies, and seeing no signs of a reconciliation at Baltimore, as a last resort to save them from inevitable defeat, they are bending all their energies in a fruitless effort to stir up divisions amongst those who always regarded the triumph of their principles as of more consequence than that of any man or set of men.

But gentlemen, neophytes and disorganizers, rest assured you cannot succeed. You may as well strip off your hypocritical sackcloth, dry up you crocodile tears and get ready to throw up your hats for "Honest Old Abe" in November next, for the decree has gone forth that he shall be President, and it is unalterable. New York, with the Middle States, New England and the Northwest, a united sisterhood of at least sixteen, are Republican to the core and sure for him. The result is certain, and every attempt to change it in the future, as in the past, will prove abortive, and show more clearly, if possible, your weakness and folly.

Great Storm in Illinois.

On Sunday evening, the 3d inst., a fearful and destructive hurricane visited Eastern Iowa and Northwestern Illinois, by which three towns were entirely destroyed and two hundred persons killed and wounded. Almost every year these tornados sweep the State of Illinois, destroying life and property, but the one on the 3d appears to have been more wide spread and destructive than anything of the kind ever before known.

The heavy shower that visited this section of country on Sabbath afternoon, the 3d, steadily increased as it progressed south, and when in the western part of Illinois, it was a violent storm of hail, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning.

At Clinton, Iowa, it commenced at 7.30 P. M., and although lasting but two and a half minutes, it caused more destruction of life and property, than any similar storm that had ever visited that portion of the country. The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Illinois, on the opposite side of the river, and and five miles south of Clinton, were completely demolished. In Camanche, thirty-two dead bodies have been taken from the ruins, and still there are quite a large number that cannot be got at.—From other towns on the route of the tornado, that can be reached by telegraph, we learn that the destruction of life and property is equally great. At Lyndon, three miles south of Sterling, 16 persons in the vicinity were badly injured by having legs or arms broken. The storm passed two miles north of Amboy. Report says over ten lives were lost at that place, and a large number are badly injured.

The tornado seems to have taken a course almost due east from the Mississippi to Rock river. Scarcely a house or barn on the direct tract of the tornado, which was about a half a mile in width, is left standing.

A large lumber raft from the Chippewa river, manned by a crew of twenty-four men and having two women aboard, being opposite Camanche, was completely scattered, 21 men and the women were lost.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes: "In the town of Albany, I should think from the appearance, and the best information I could get, there was 150 houses totally demolished.—Brick, stone, wood and granite buildings, fared alike, and were either levelled on the spot, or lifted and carried, and whirled through the air till they were torn to pieces, and them and their contents scattered among the four winds. Warehouses, steam flouring mills, churches, stores, and all seemed to be upon an equality."

At Alton, Ill., says a telegraphic dispatch, the total loss will exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The German Catholic church is a complete wreck; Episcopal church lost its steeple, and said to be almost a total loss on account of the walls being cracked; its organ was ruined. The Methodist church was damaged to the amount of about $3,000; the heaviest loss was on Fetch's *Democrat* office, $8,000. No lives lost.

A meeting was called at Chicago, on the 6th, to make arrangments for the relief of the suffers by the storm, many of whom are left destitute of every article of wearing apparel, except what they had on at the time.

HON SAMUEL D. INGHAM, Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, died at Trenton N. J. on the 5th inst.

Republican Clubs.

By our exchanges, we notice that Lincoln and Hamlin Clubs are being organized all over the country, and in our opinion, it is time that something of the kind was done in this vicinity. We would suggest that some of our leading Republicans take hold of the matter and organize a club forthwith. We cannot more than get fairly underway before the campaign will be fully upon us, and it behooves all good Republicans to be up and doing—to be ready for the fight. We trust some one will lead off, and we warrant that a large club can be formed.

MR. S. P. FOLSOM, of St. Paul, who was arrested at the instigation of a Mr. Porter, charged with having forged his (Porter's) name to a note for $35,000, after having a fair trial, which lasted some five or six day, has been acquitted. The verdict of the jury, says the *Minnesotian & Times*, gave universal satisfaction.

The Nominations in New Jersey.

It is curious to observe with what uniformity of effect the Chicago nominations have been received throughout the country. The following extract from a letter in the Newark *Advertiser*, from Burlington, New Jersey, (formerly one of the doubtful States,) is quite similar to the tenor of hundreds of others daily appearing in the Republican press:

"The Opposition votes of all shades of opinion, not only here but throughout the country, have coalesced unanimously in the support of the Chicago ticket.

"You know that Burlington turns ont terrific majorities for the true faith.—The faith has been strengthened by Lincoln's nomination, and you may look for an overwhelming vote from us in November. I do not know a single Fillmore American who repudiates Chicago. We have fixed up a fine wigwam at the depot, and are in better spirits than the Locofocos. Poor fellows! that crowd is all at sea. You would be amuse at our sympathy Mr. Seward. According to them he is the wisest, best, but most foully treated man in the Union. But that rod over them will be no worse for keeping it in soak for the next four years."

Another Terrible Mississippi Tragedy.

A terrible tragedy occured at Warrentown, Mississippi, on Monday night, in which well known and highly respectable gentlemen lost their lives. The names of the murdered men are Seiser and De Griffen, the former a physician, the latter a Colonel in the State Militia. A Dr. Bell had been paying his addresses to a sister of Selser, and his visits becoming distasteful to the lady he was forbidden the house. Becoming enraged at this, he shortley afterwards met Dr. Selser, and after a few minutes coversation, he drew a knife and stabbed Dr. Selser. De Griffen, who was standing by, interfered, and was also stabbed by Bell, the wounds in the case of both the injured men proving fatal. Bell was taken into custody by the citizens, who had a good mind to lynch him, but better counsel prevailed and they lodged him in the Vicksburg jail. So says the Vicksburg *Sun* of the 30th ult.

TELEGRAPH LINE.—The telegraph poles have been set between St. Paul and Minneiska, 45 miles above La Crosse. They will be extended to Winona next week.

Mr. Winslow, of St. Paul, it is said, will be back from the east with the wire in a few days. How he gets it nobody knows. He has a faculty of doing what nobody else can do, in sixteen States.—He built the Winslow House, State House, Court House, and a dozen buildings at St. Paul; the Winslow House and the State University at St. Anthony; the Winslow House at St. Peter, and another large hotel at Belle Plaine, all of which must have cost not less than $400,000, and yet he is reported not to have been worth a cent of property all the time. So says the *La Crosse Republican*.

HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.—The The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says:

The Harper's Ferry investigating Committee have had several meetings lately, with a view of bringing their labors to a close. They will probably notify the Senate in a few days that they have finished the examination of witnesses—at least all they can get before them, and will probably recommend that Hyatt, who is still in jail, be discharged.—Hyatt, it is understood, as soon as he is discharged, intends to take the stump for Lincoln and Hamlin.

FAT CATTLE.—Two cattle raised at Northfield, Minnesota, passed over the bridge yesterday. Their joint weight was 4210 lbs., one of which weighed 2360 lbs. We enter Minnesota against the world for fat cattle.—*Minnesotian & Times.*

SHIPPING FLOUR TO MAINE.—The Croswell Brothers of Elk River, ship to-day 100 Bbls. flour to S. Crosswell & Son, Farmington Maine, via "Grand Trunk Line" to Portland.

The wheat was grown on the Upper Mississippi and floured at the Falls.—They will make another shipment of equal amount within a few days.—*Ib.*

FOR THE PEAK.—Joseph M Marshall and Newton Bradley, two well known citizens of St. Paul left for the Peak a day or two since. They go out on a flour speculation. Minnesota flour at the mines will bring a good price, and we hope the gents will return in the Fall as they propose to do, with a pocket full of Pike's Peak gold.—*Minnesotian and Times.*

Early History.

The Mission at Yellow Lake had been in progress two years. Several families had listened with glowing interest to religious instruction, schooled their children, and cultivated gardens near the Mission, when Mr. Ayer visited the band of Indians at Pokegoma. Here were some 35 or 40 families in the year 1835. The Chief and two or three families expressed to him a desire to settle down and school their children. They requested him to come and bring all with him who wished to come from Yellow Lake. The reasons that induced him to Pokegoma were, 1st, the means of subsistence were more abundant, both for the Indians and the Mission family—wild rice and fish in particular—this being the case the Indians could be more stationary and send their children to school. 2d, The soil for agricultural purposes was superior to that of Yellow Lake. As one of the leading objects of the Mission was to induce the Indians to settle down and adopt habits of civilization, this object could be better attained at this place than at Yellow Lake, where it was comparatively sterile and sandy. A third object gained would be to locate in the midst of a larger number of Indians, with whom we could come in more frequent contact, and last but not least, put the Mission in a nearer point of communication with St. Peter, from whence all the family necessaries were obtained at that day. These reasons, together with the solicitation of one of the Chiefs, and his permission to build on his land, and use his wood, water and fish, led Mr. Ayer in the fall 1835, to remove to Pokegoma. In the spring of 1836, Mr. Ayer wrote to the American Board "that three or four families were ready to build if the Mission could aid them. At present this is impossible, for we are unable to obtain help and are obliged to build with our own hands to shelter ourselves. We propose however to aid those families efficiently this spring in plowing their gardens and giving them seed to plant.—Never were our prospects for doing this people good so flattering as at present—My visits among them the past winter have often been full of interest both to them and myself." At this place Mr. A. found an old Canadian who had been in the country 60 years and was an Indian trader until the past 7 or 8 years, since which time he had been entirely blind. This was the father of the old man known as Joseph Le Prairie. The old man Thomas Conner now resident near Oniota, Lake Superior, in 1836 was the Indian trader at Pokegoma. He occupied the point of land, near the outlet of the Lake now known as the Russel farm. This had been the trading post for years. On the south shore half a mile from the outlet, at that day were still to be seen the mud chimney and foundation of the old trading house in the days of the old blind (Mushk-de-winini) Prairie man, as the Indians called him. In the spring of 1837, the Mission aided 3 or 4 families in building—Feb. 1837, Rev. Mr. Hale, of the La Pointe Mission, visited Pokegoma, and organized a church of 7 members—three of whom were natives—administered the ordinance of baptism to 8 persons, and solemnized two marriages, probably the first in the Valley of the St. Croix. The winter of 1837 makes an era in the history of the St. Croix Valley—it was the begining of the lumber trafic. The first camp was built at the mouth of Snake river, and managed by a man by the name of Boice. But the Indians regarded the whites as aggressors, and in the spring of 1838, collected at the white mans camp, and demanded satisfaction. Boice came to the mission, and procured Mr. Seymour's services as a sort of pacificator—the Indians remained quiet for a few weeks, and no news coming of the satisfaction of the treaty, again assembled and drove the whites down the river. Just below the Falls of the St. Croix they met a Steamboat, bringing the news that the treaty was ratified. CHISAGO.

(To be continued.)

Signs and Significations.

There is not a paper in the State of Indiana that advocates the election of Bell and Everett.

In Pennsylvania, the Hollidaysburgh *Register*, Huntington *American*, and Clarion *Banner*, all of which supported Fillmore, in 1856, have now run up the LINCOLN flag. Blair, Huntington and Clarion—the three Counties in which these papers are published- all gave a a heavy vote for Fillmore; they will this year give a united opposition vote to Lincoln and Hamlin. So says the *Minnesotian & Times*.

"Who is Lincoln?"

"The ablest lawyer in Illinois, and the smartest stump-speaker in the Union; an earnest and honest man who believes what he professes, and will carry out what he undertakes.—*Senator Douglas.*

JUDGE DANIELS, of the United States Supreme Court, died at Richmond May 31st.

U. S. Troops Murdered by Indians.

The last Pony Express, which arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., from California, on the evening of the 1st inst., brought intelligence that several Americans had been murdered by Indians, while asleep at Miller's Station, on the Carson river, some thirty miles from the settlements of Carson Valley; and, also, that various companies had organized at Virginia City, Gold Hill, and other settlements in the Washoe mines, and gone in pursuit of the Indians supposed to have committed the murders.

It appears than 105 volunteers, under command of Major Ormsby, on the 12th ult., came upon the Indians about 65 miles northward of Virginia City. The Indians were in ambush at a narrow pass through which the Ormsby party were proceeding, and numbered, it is supposed, not less than 500, all having fire arms, plenty of ammunition, and 150 horses within a convenient distance. They opened fire upon our troops from their safe hiding place. Major Ormsby ordered a charge, but the Indians continued firing from behind rocks and bushes, doing damage without suffering much in return. This condition of things continued two hours, when the ammunition of the Ormsby party gave out. The Indians seeing this, closed upon our men, pouring in volley after volley, killing many on the spot. The balance retreated, scattering in all directions. The survivors came straggling into Virginia City during two subsequent days. The exact number of killed is not yet asertained, but it is probable exceeds 50; Total known to be killed, 21; wounded, 3; fate unknown, 43; returned alive, 38. Wagons have been sent out to pick up any wounded that may be found, and also an armed force to protect parties burying the dead; but no account yet received from the battle-ground.

Exaggerated reports of the battle caused powerful exertions to be made throughout California, to send relief. At Placerville and Sacremento city the people assembled and raised about $3,000, and fitted out a company of well armed volunteers, who started from Placerville on their way over the mountains, on the 14th. One hundred and fifty volunteers started out from Downieville and another company from Nevada. All the principal military companies in the State expressed their readiness to embark on the same duty. The State authorities promptly dispatched 200 stands of arms, with a good supply of ammunition.

Gen. Clark, commanding Pacific U. S. Army, dispatched from San Francisco on the 14th, 150 troops, all the available men in central California, together with 500 stand of arms and 100,000 rounds of ammunition. He also sent orders that the one hundred U. S. soldiers stationed at Pony Lake, 100 miles north of Carson Valley, to proceed to the Pyramid Lake region and aid in suppressing hostilities. These movements warrant the belief that there are now not less than 300 well armed volunteers from California and 260 U. S. troops ready for duty on the eastern slope of the mountains, an ample force to protect the people as long as the unpaid volunteers can afford to remain in the field.

At last accounts, the hostile Indians were all to the north of the Pony Express and Salt Lake mail, and troops will be so posted as to keep that route open.

The Indians on the eastern side of the mountains extending north into the interior of Utah, number pro ably 2,000, and from contignity with Mormons and other unfavorable causes, are all liable to become hostile to Americans.

Illness of Judge Douglas.

Judge Douglas is still confined to his bed by the condition of his throat. If it should not improve, he will be compelled to visit New York for the purpose of obtaining medical attendance in that city.—*Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald.*

There is no doubt but that the health of Judge Douglas is very seriously and perhaps permanently impaired. He at times displays almost preternatural energy and activity, but his power is rapidly waning. On the occasion of his last speech in the Senate, he was obliged to suspend his remarks in consequence of exhaustion. His once magnificent voice is gone, ruined by his campaigns on the "stump." His habits are not such as to allow recovery.

His personal conspicuity is so great that he is incessantly harrassed by partizans of his persuasion, and like many others of our eminent politicians, he frequently appeals to the brandy bottle to sustain him amid exhausting excitements to which he is subjected. Those who know him best are impressed that he cannot live many years—indeed, that it is now extremely doubtful whether he can or is likely to live through the present Senatorial term.

To add to his embarrassments, his fortune has broken down with his health. A few years ago he was believed to be worth about two hundred thousand dollars, but his enormous expenses in canvassing illinois in 1856 and '58, and the fall in Northwestern real estate—particularly that which was being speculated upon—has brought him to the verge of bankruptcy. Now, broken in health and fortune, he sees the dream of the Presidency, in which he has so long indulged, fading utterly; and his life, presently, instead of being pointed out and blazoned as a splended success, will prove a complete and mournful failure—a dismal illustration of the perils and fatalities attendant upon inordinate ambition, and a warning to young men who are dissatisfied with the paths of quiet usefulness, and thirst for the vain pomps and glittering but unsubstantial reputations, so hardly won, worth so little, and so easily lost in a public man's career.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A. W. HICKS, the pirate, was sentenced at New York to be hung on Bedloe Island on the 15th of June.

Foreign News by The Prince Albert.

ST. JOHNS, N. B. June 6.—The steamship Prince Albert arrived at the Bay of Briton at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 5th.

She brings Galway dates of the 23d of May, and Liverpool dates by Telegraph to the 25th of May.

The Sicilian accounts are conflicting. Garibaldi had entered Palermo and assumed the Dictatorship.

Sicilian official despatches claim a victory over Garibaldi.

The proceedings in the House of Commons indicate that the Government will be unable to carry the reform bill through this season, and they have virtually determined to abandon it.

It is rumored that the Emperor of Russia contemplated visiting Paris.

It was also reported that the *Moniteur* was about to publish a speech by the French Ambassador to the Sultan of Turkey, of an alarming nature.

The friends of the Grand Duke of Tuscany continued the agitation at Florence for his restoration.

The Government had seized important documents containing instructions for an insurrection in the States, of the church, Callabria, &c.

Prince Gortschackoff had issued a circular explaining the reasons why the Ambassador was not admitted to the diplomatic meeting of christians in Turkey.

LATEST.—LONDON, May 25.—The Sicilian news is very meager and conflicting.

It is reported, and some authorities assert, correctly, that Garibaldi had entered Palermo with 9,000 infantry and a square of cavalry, and that the Neapolitans were laying down their arms.

It was also stated that Garibaldi had issued a stirring proclamation, stating that he had assumed, provisionally, the dictatorship of Sicily.

Garibaldi was received with the greatest enthusiasm at Palermo.

The news lacks reliable confirmation, and some regard it as premature.

There was a great panic among the authorities at Messina.

Official Neapolitan despatches of the 23d of May, assert that the insurgents were beaten twice, driven from their positions and pursued, and that one of the leaders, Roselina Puto was killed.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th ult., has arrived.

TURIN.—The *Official Gazette* contains a despatch, dated Thursday, which confirms the encounter of Garibaldi at San Martina, with the Bavarians in the service of the King of Naples.

Gen. Lausa had demanded an armistice of Garabaldi, without effect.

An Austrian flotilla, composed of three vessels, arrived at Naples on the 22st.

A despatch from Messina, dated the 12th, states that an insurrection had broken out at Palermo and Branto Villa.

PARIS, FRIDAY. The *Patrie* publishes a despatch from Sicily, dated Wednesday, which states that the Neapolitan troops still occupied Palermo, but that the insurrection was making great progress at all points.

Garibaldi had been joined by considerable reinforcements.

MARSEILLES, FRIDAY.—Advices from Messina state that on the 20th, 46 Neapolitan deserts were fired at, while passing to the insurgeants.

NAPLES, TUESDAY.—The dispatch of troops to Sicily continues.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—There seems to be but little if any doubt, that the House bill for the admission of Kansas will pass the Senate; whether with or without any amendments, is uncertain.

Senator Bigler to-day declared that he would vote for the measure without qualification.

The President has signed the bill which increases the pay of the navy officers about 25 per cent.

Since the House amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill, by throwing the construction open to the lowest bidder, it has been discovered that a certain gigantic monopoly is intended if the Senate concur in this amendment, to bid so low as to prevent any other parties from procuring the contract at a paying rate, thus securing the entire control of telegraphing from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and increasing the power of the monopoly alluded to.

The select Pacific Railroad committee held a meeting at the Capitol last evening. Sixteen members were present.

After some discussion relative to amendments, a motion to amend the bill, originally agreed upon by the committee for a central route, by inserting the Southern Texas Elpaso and San Diego route was carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

The question then recurred upon reporting the bill to the House as amended.

Upon that a question arose whether the friends of an extreme Northern route, would be allowed to move an amendment in the House to this question.

Mr. Curtis, the chairman, replied that he should call the previous question, thus shutting off all amendments and debate.

This settled the question of the Southern Road. The vote of reporting the bill to the House as agreed, was then taken and defeated by a vote of ayes 5 to noes 6.

Col. Aldrich, of Minnesota, changed his vote for the reasons given above.

The committee adjourned to meet again to-day.

Georgia Politics.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 4.—A caucus of National Democrats determined to co operate with the general convention here so long as there is a hope that the national organization will be preserved. In the event that delegates are sent to Richmond, or a platform is adopted by the general convention different from that adopted at Charleston, the national men will quietly organize a separate convention.

The Japanese.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Japanese Princes, accompanied by their principal officers and the general commission, proceeded to the Executive mansion to-day, to take leave of the President. The latter received them in the blue room, in company with Gen. Cass and several other guests.

The President, among other things, informed them, that he selected for the commission several of the most gallant officers of our navy who in peace were most kind, but in war we depend upon them for our defence. He trusted, however, that they would never be required to operate against Japan.

The distinguished visitors expressed their high appreciation of the President's address, and of the handsome reception they have met and the many kind attentions bestowed on them.

The President presented to each of the Princes a large gold medal bearing his likeness and a suitable inscription, also a number of beautifully bound illustrated American books. These were received with evident delight. The interview throughout was of a gratifying and pleasant character.

Mr. Winslow's Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In consenting to order the long catalogue of witnesses requested by Mr. Winslow, the Republican side of the House desired to exhibit a willingness to meet any investigation which a member would take the responsibility of asking. This attempt to mingle private matters with the notorious corruptions of the Admisistration, and the profligate expenditure of public money in elections, will not answer the expected end. Neither will the movement prevent a report from being made, or the testimony from being printed, as the Administration desires. Mr. Covode will seperate the cost of summoning these witnesses from those regularly called, so that the country may see the outlay and the object together.—*Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.*

Discouraging News from Pike's Peak.

DENVER CITY, May 28.—The Chief of the Arrapahoes met the whites in Council, on the 28th. He expressed friendly feelings toward the whites, and wished to remain on friendly terms with them. He says the Camanches, Kiowas, Appaches and Cheyennes threaten war upon the settlers, and warns all to be on their guard.

Little credit is given to these stories, and no alarm is felt. All are more careful to be well armed, however, in case of emergency.

The mountains are again covered with snow. The news from the mines is unimportant. Business is dull.

THE Democratic platform has a nigger plank, and the Republican platform has a nigger plank. The Conservative Union platform is the only one with no wool about it.—*Louisville Journal.*

The "Conservative Union" party adopted the constitution as their platform. It is refreshing to hear, from such high Southern authority, that there is no "nigger" and no "wool" in the Constitution. This happily removes all difficulties, and leaves every nigger free to manage his own domestic concerns—wool included—in his own way.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Unquestionably the Best Sustained Work of the Kind in the World.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The most popular monthly in the world.—N Y OBSERVER

No magazine in Europe or America is so well known—none has half so many readers, and we may safely say none has received so large a tribute of admiration from the cultivated classes, that delight in a healthy, diversified, elevating periodical literature It is the foremost magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more entertaining friend than Harper's Magazine—METH PROTESTANT

Twenty-five cents buys it—the cheapest, rich at and most lasting luxury for the money that we know. Three dollars secures it for one year, and what three dollars ever went so far? Put the same amount in clothes, eating, drinking, furniture, and how much of a substantial thing is obtained? If ideas, facts and sentiments have a monetary value—above all, if the humor that refreshes, the pleasantries that bring a gentle smile, and brighten the passage of a truth to your brain, and the happy combination of the real and imaginative, without which no one can live a life above the animal, are to be put into the scale opposite to dollars and cents, then you may be certain, that if Harper were three or four times as dear, it would amply repay its price. It is a magazine proper with the idea and purpose of a magazine—not a book, not a scientific periodical, nor yet a supplier of light gossip and chatty anecdotes—but a magazine that takes every form of interesting, dignified, and attractive literature in its grasp.—SOUTHERN TIMES.

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading, such as can not be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—Boston Courier

Unquestionably it is the best sustained work of the kind in the language—that is to say in the world. The splendid monthly essays from the Editor's Table are above price.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal.*

TERMS

The magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number. The semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at two dollars each, and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish their back numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each. Nineteen volumes are now ready bound in cloth, and also in half calf.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the magazine they will also supply clubs of two persons at five dollars a year, or five persons at $1 a year. Clergymen and teachers supplied at $2a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also the bound volumes.

The magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the office where the magazine is received, is three cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS.
Franklin Square, New York.

PUTNAM HOUSE,

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,

Stillwater, Min.

THE Proprietor, having thoroughly renovated, remodeled and refurnished the above house, is happy to announce that it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Having had seven years' experience at the business, I trust I shall not be considered a 'gasser' when I say that I am *bound* to keep as good a hotel as there is in the country.

Board 75 cts per day.

Attached to the house is a good stable with careful and attentive ostlers always in attendance.

☞ Passengers taken to and from the boats free of charge. 14 1y

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.
W. H. C. FOLSOM.

The Reporter.

LOCAL COLUMN.

We are indebted to Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, Hon. John Sherman and Hon. Owen Lovejoy for valuable public documents.

Copper.—We were shown last week two specimens of copper ore, each weighing about six ounces, that were found in the vicinity of our office, on River St. They were free from quartz, and lead us to believe—as these are not the first that have been found here—that copper abounds to a great extent in the entire Valley of the St. Croix, and that with the proper appliances for mining, it can be made a paying business. The time will come, we have no doubt, when mining will constitute a large share of the business done in this section of the country,—when the copper ore of the St. Croix Valley will be as well known and command as high prices as that of Lake Superior.

Lager Beer.—This beverage is fast becoming a universal drink, as well among American as German citizens, and is pronounced by our physicians as very healthful. By the way, we have neglected to notice that the Schottmuller Bros. have a brewery in full operation here, where they are making as good lager as can be found in the country. They have also excavated a cellar, into the bluff near their brewery, where their beer is kept as cool and fresh as in the winter season. All those, therefore, who use the article, will know where to find it, fresh and nice.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. J. L. Taylor has commenced grading on River street, near the levee. This street is now much used, and will become when finished one of the best in town. We also observe that Mr. Webb, of Chisago House notoriety, is engaged in grading in front of his lot on Bench St. That hole that has endangered life and property so long, has been entirely filled up, much to the satisfaction of everyone. Mr. J. W. Bullard is grading on Bench street, and will soon build a sidewalk in front of his lot on that street.—Let the good work go on.

We wish some public benefactor would cleanse the well in front of our office—not for ourselves in particular, but the community in general. We understand that when in a proper condition the water is of the best kind. It would be a "great institution" for hot weather, and could be repaired at little expense. Perhaps the "powers that be"—we mean the Town Council—could be prevailed upon to fix it, and we suggest that at their next meeting they bring the matter up.

Mr. H. H. Newberry has recently been paying the most of our citizens a visit, and "laying upon their tables" a little notice, which some consider as of rather a *personal* character. As Mr. N. is duly authorized by law to make these visitations, we consider it the duty of all to comply with the requirements of the law without a murmur. Of course it will be done.

Mr. W. H. C. Folsom's steam mill, at the lower landing, was fired up on Thursday last, and is now, we understand, in full operation. This, in connection with the rafting and sorting of logs at Mr. F's boom, gives employment to a large number of hands, and revives business materially.

E. H. Wood Esq., has completed his labors in Pine county, and begins forthwith to take the census in this county.—People would aid him materially by counting up their worldly effects, getting ready their statistics, etc., and be able to answer any interrogatories he may propound.

We learn from the Stillwater *Democrat* that a boat is to be placed in the Galena, St. Paul and Stillwater trade immediately. A meeting has been held at Galena, and $8,600 subscribed towards that object by the business men of that place.

Folsom & Dresser have lately received a large addition to their stock of dry goods. The ladies only need be remined of this fact, to flock there like bees around a honey-suckle.

The Strawberry season is near at hand, and large quantities may soon be expected in our market. In many places they grow in luxuriant abundance, and can be had for the mere trouble of picking.

J. M. Mc Kee, of Prescott, will please accept our thanks for favors in the newspaper line.

Read the prospectus of Harper's Magazine in another column of to day's paper.

The Stillwater *Democrat*, in remarking upon the probable cause of Mr. Remick's decease, who it will be remembered, died so suddenly on Monday of last week, says:—"To prevent any suspicions in regard to the cause and manner of the decease, it is proper to state that the examination of the corpse proved beyond a doubt that no violence either externally or internally had been resorted to The heart, lungs and other organs immediately connected therewith, were in a most admirable state of health; while the condition of the stomach showed postively that no poison had been taken. The congestion of the brain was the only immediate cause of death, and was of itself amply sufficient to produce that result at any moment. Mrs. Remick and the other relatives of the deceased have the heartfelt sympathies of the entire community in this sudden and overwhelming affliction."

The Allen and Knapp, on account of high water and logs, have been compelled, for the past two weeks to stop at the lower landing, which has proved a source of great inconvienence to those having freight upon either of them. The logs having nearly "played out," and the River gone down to nearly its ordinary level, they will both land at the old place hereafter. Business on the river appears to be good, if we may judge by the number of passengers and the amount of freight left at this place.

P. S. Since the above was written the river has taken a sudden rise, and logs are running very briskly. The Knapp, which was laying at the upper levee on her last trip up, left very early yesterday morning. on account of this.

Minnesota Money.—We have several times recently heard inquiries as to the actual value of Minnesota *wild cat* money, and we below give the prices fixed upon by the State Auditor, at which he is prepared to redeem the notes of the defaulting banks, being the amount realized from the sale of the securities in New York:

Bank of the State,	70 cents.
Excange Bank, Glencoe.	21¼ "
Bank of Owatonna,	20¾ "
Filmore County Bank,	21 "
Chicago County Bank,	19¼ "

Charley Young, of the Prescott *Transcript*, blows up a circus that performed at that place a week or two ago. He says it was a "consummate sell." We thought that Charly never visited such "immoral, indecent, concerns," but it appears by his statements that he has and got "sold" by so doing. After receiving a "free pass," Charley, you should have made the proper "acknowledgements." You are exceedingly ungrateful!!

J. C. Button, Esq., is about removing from Osceola, where he has resided the past year, to Prescott, Wis. His intention is, we believe, of forming a copartnership, with P. V. Wise, Esq, one of the oldest lawyers in Prescott. We wish Mr. Button success, and although the people of Osceola were not able to retain him, we predict that his *retainers* at Prescott will amply reward him for changing his place of residence.

The Weather.—While through the Eastern, Southern and nearly all the Northwestern States, we have accounts of a most distressing drouth, in Minnesota, or at least this portion of it, we have had almost too much rain for the crops. Scarcely a day passes but that we have some rain, and quite frequently very heavy showers.

Do you want a fine suit of clothes, a nice hat or a splended silk dress for your "better half" or sweetheart? If so, go to Holman's. He is selling goods dirt cheap,—almost giving them away—and those who wish to purchase should do so immediately, as his stock is going off like "hot cakes."

The Fourth.—No movement has yet been made towards celebrating the 4th of July, and we presume, as it is getting so late, that nothing will be done. This is realy too bad. We had hoped that our citizens—many of whom appear patriotic—would have celebrated the day in a becoming manner.

We understand that a Fourth of July Ball is to take place at the Northwestern Hotel, Osceola, Wis., under the auspices of James Kenyon, and from the preparations that have already been made, we judge that a good time may be anticipated.

We understand that it is the intention of some of the citizens of Prescott to have an excursion to this place on the Fourth of July. One of the St. Croix river boats is to be chartered for the occasion. Come along ladies and gents and we will do our part towards showing you the elephant.

The old barn on Bench street has been taken down. This institution was never an ornamental concern, and we are glad it has been removed.

Folsom & Dresser,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
—IN—
DRY GOODS,
AND
Ready Made Clothing,
Groceries & Provisions,
HARDWARE, &c.,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MIN.

A Full Assortment of
PLANES,
CHISELS,
FILES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HOES,
SHOVELS,
HAY FORKS,
BUTTS & SCREWS,
RIFLES,
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
POWDER FLASKS,
PERCUSSION CAPS,
&c., &c.

SADDLERY.
Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars
Hames, Double Reins, Whips,
&c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES,
Of every style.
LADIES' GAITERS,
HALF GAITERS,
SLIPPERS,
MISSES GAITERS,
ROYS' AND YOUTHS'
BOOTS & SHOES.

Queensware.
A general assortment of every style and description.

FURNITURE.
BEDSTEADS, TABLES,
ROCKERS, STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., &c.

TIN WARE.
A large and full assortment of every description.

PAINTS & OILS,
PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, GRINDSTONES,
Stove Pipe, &c. &c,.
At such prices as cannot fail to suit customers, for
Cash or Ready Pay.
Positively no Goods Sold on Credit.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1

NEW TIN SHOP,
MICHAEL GONTER, PRIETOR,
TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the town and county, that he has recently "opened up" at the old stand, where he is ready to accommodate old customers and new with anything in his line, on reasonable terms: A large supply of tinware constantly on hand.
Old Rags and Copper taken in exchange for goods. 4-1y

Barnes & Hutchins,
AGENTS FOR THE
Minnesota Packet Company,
NORTHERN LINE,
La Crosse & Milwaukee,
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI,
—AND—
Illinois Central
RAIL ROADS
AND
Northwestern Express Company.
Rates of fare from Prescott to points East or South ALWAYS less than from St. Paul or Stillwater. 14 6m

Here we are at Last,
AT THE
CHEAP CASH STORE,
WITH AN
Extensive Stock of
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
CONSISTING OF
DeLaines, Challis,
BRILLANTES, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,
French and American Prints
ALL OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES.
SILK CRAPE, STRAW
—AND—
CHIP BONNETS.
ALSO,
LADIES' AND MISSES'
BLOOMERS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
FLOWERS,
Rushes and Ribbons.
HOSIERY.
A full stock of Ladies' Woolen, Worsted and
COTTON HOSE,
Ladies Silk, Worsted and
COTTON GLOVES.
Also, a Full Stock of
Gents' Half Hose.
Cloths of all descriptions, for Gents' Summer Wear.
French Cassimere, Satinet,
Tweed of all varieties, from 25 to $1,75 per yard.
Also, a Large Stock of
Ready Made Clothing,
HATS AND CAPS,
All of the Latest Styles.
BOOTS & SHOES.
I have a complete Stock of every style of Ladies, Misses, Mens, Boys and Children's Boots, Brogans, Shoes and Slippers.
CROCKERY, EARTHEN
AND
STONE WARE
Constantly on hand.
STEEL PLOWS
And a general assortment of
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Suitable for this Market.
A large stock of
Groceries & Provisions,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors at Wholesale or Retail.
I WILL here state to the public that I have on hand a complete and full assortment suitable for this market, which I have purchased for cash of manufactures and importers, and feel confident that I can sell goods as low as they can be bought at any point on the St. Croix.
I invite all wishing to purchase goods to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I shall be pleased to show goods and give prices to all who may favor me with a call.
Goods sold for cash or ready pay only.
Quick sales and small profits is my motto.
Most all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
E. W. HOLMAN.
10-tf

E. W. HOLMAN,
STEAMBOAT AGENT,
STORAGE, FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
AT THE WAREHOUSE
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. W. MULLEN,
TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.
10-tf.

Beardsley & Lyford,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries & Provisions,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Nails, Glass,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
Levee, Prescott, - - Wisconsin
WOULD announce to the people of the St. Croix Valley that they have on hand a large supply of the above described goods which they will sell at very low figures. Our goods were purchased especially for the up river market, and we are confident we can satisy all, as regards quantity quality and price. 14 tf

NEW MEAT MARKET,
Ballard & Brust,
PROPRIETORS,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.
TAKE pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country that they have recently formed a co partnership and have opened a shop on Bench street, at which place can be found, at all times, a choice lot of
FRESH MEATS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS, CORNED-BEEF,
Mackerel, White-Fish;
LARD AND TALLOW.
The highest cash prices paid for
Fat Beef Cattle,
HOGS AND HIDES.
Terms cash.
Taylor Falls, May 24. 14-tf

GEO. R. MELVILL,
[Successor to Lorrain & Co.,]
WHOLESALE GROCER,
FORWARDING,
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN
Fo.eign and Domestic Liquors,
CIGARS, &c.,
36 LEVEE,
GALENA, ILLINOIS.
Agent for N. Y. Rifle and Blasting Powder, and Warren's Roofing Material. 14 6m

M. A. DOWLING,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.
WILL attend to paying taxes for non-residents, furnishing abstracts of titles, &c.
REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Hon N C.D Taylor,	Taylor Falls, Min.
Hon W. H. C Folsom,	" "
Hon. R C Murphy,	St. Croix Falls, Wis.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D C.
Hon. S. Nelson,	Stillwater, Min.
Hon T M. Fullerton,	" "
Hon G. L. Becker,	St. Paul "
Samuel Register, Esq,	Dover, Delaware

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY
St. Croix River U. S. Mail Packet,
H. S ALLEN,
Isaac Gray Master.
WILL leave Prescott Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Taylor Falls Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, forming a direct connection with the R. R. and St. Louis Packets.

E. A. Beach,
DAGUERREIAN ARTIST,
TAY. OR FALLS, MIN.
AMBROTYPES, Daguerreotypes and Melanotypes taken on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction. Rooms opposite the county buildings. n2-1y

Mortgage Sale.
WHEREAS, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Allen H. Griswold and Harriet T. Griswold his wife, of St. Paul, Ramsey County, and Territory (now State) of Minesota, to James M. Griswold of Glastenburg, county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, dated October first A. D. 1856, whereby said Allen H. Griswold and Harriet T. Griswold his wife, did grant, bargain sell and convey unto the said James M. Griswold, his heirs and assigns, the following described tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Chisago county, Territory [now State] of Minnesota, to-wit:
"Township thirty four, north of range twenty one west, Chisago county, and Territory of Minnesota, containing one hundred and forty-five acres, situated upon the north half of the northeast quarter and south east quarter of the northeast quarter of section two."
Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for $443, bearing even date therewith, and payable one year from date. Said mortgage contains a power of sale and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Chisago county, on the 25th day of November, 1856, at six o'clock, P. M., in book "A" of mortgages, pages 422 and 423. There is now claimed to be due on said mortgage the sum of $522.74, and no suit or proceeding has been instituted at law for the recovery of the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the mortgaged premises above described will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Register of Deeds office, in Chisago county, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of June 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount then due on said note and mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure.
Dated St. Paul, May 9, 1860.
JAMES M. GRISWOLD,
Mortgagee.
R. F. Crowell,
Att'y for Mortgagee. 18-6w

GEO W. SEYMOUR. SHERWOOD D. GOULD.
Seymour & Gould,
GENERAL AGENTS,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.
ARE prepared to furnish full and complete abstracts of title to lands in Chisago county, and will give prompt attention to the payment of taxes in Pine and Chisago counties, Minnesota, and Polk county, Wisconsin.
REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Hon. W. H. C. Folsom,	Taylor Falls, Minn.
Col. L. W. Folsom,	" "
Josh. L. Taylor,	" "
Hon. D. A. Robertson,	St. Paul, Minn.
Hon. E. S. Edgerton,	" "
Sanborn, French & Lund,	" "
Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.,	Chicago, Illinois.
Hon. Uri Osgood,	Joliet, "
Ira Smith, Jr., & Co.,	New York City.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D. C

n1-1y

COLLECTION OFFICE
—AND—
GENERAL AGENCY.
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,
ST. CROIX FALLS, WISCONSIN.
WILL give prompt attention to collections in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, attend to payment of taxes for non-residents on lands in Polk, Dallas and Burnett countias, furnish abstracts of titles to all lands in the above counties, and locate land warrants. Selected pine and farming lands for sale.
Reference given in any or all of the principal cities, east or west.
Notary Public.
Office in St. Croix Hotel. 5-3m

Thomas Lacy,
STORAGE, RECEIVING, FORWARDING
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
AT the Steamboat Landing, Tayler Falls, Minnesota.

TAXES.
Will also attend to the paying of taxes in Chisago county, Minnesota, for non-residents. All business personally attended to.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1-1y

Lumber.
ASSORTED qualities kept on hand and for sale at reduced prics, at the Chisago mills. W. H. C. FOLSOM.

LAND! LAND! LAND!
1300 ACRES choice farming lands are now offered for sale by the undersigned at
REDUCED PRICES,
and in quantities to suit.
These lands are situated in the most desirable localities in Chisago County.
Persons who contemplate settling or purchasing in this vicinity. would do well to call at my office in Taylor Falls, Min., or address me at the same place. M. A. DOWLING.
Taylor Falls, June 6, 1860. 16 3m

NEW JEWELRY SHOP,
C. W. BRAYTON, PROPRIETOR,
Taylor Falls, Min.
THE proprietor takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Taylor Falls and vicinity that he has located permanently in their midst, for the purpose of carrying on the jewelry business in all its various branches. Having had consideraple experience at the business, I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction. Shop one door south of the Postoffice.
Taylor Falls, May 30, 1860. 15 tf

Bateaux and Skiffs.
ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.
PETER ABEAR.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Bateaux for Sale.
BATEAUX and other boats always on hand and made to order, on short notice, at the Snake River dam.
A GOOD SUPPLY OF LUMBER
kept on hand, and can be delivered at any point on the river, between this place and Taylor Falls. at prices to suit the times.
EMIL MUNCH,
4-6m* Chengwatana, Pine Co., Min.

1860. 1860.
D. W. Armstrong & Co.,
Commission, Forwarding,
RECEIVING,
AND STORAGE.
PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce.
Agents for North Western Express Co.
" Northern Line of Packets.
" Sale of Tickets for the Rail Roads East and South.
" the Piscataqua M. F. & M. Insurance Co.
General Steamboat Agents and Bill collectors.
☞ N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times.
BROWN WAREHOUSE, LOWER LEVEE,
STILLWATER, - - MINNESOTA,
n-8 6-m

Chisago House,
TAYLOR FALLS - - MINNESOTA,
M. J. WEBB, Proprietor.
(Corner of Bench and First Streets)
THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best the market affords, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.
A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers, so that beast, as well as man, will receive good care.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 28, 1860. n1-1y

PRESCOTT ADV'S.

J. M. McKee,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
—IN—
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
Concert Hall Building,
RESCOTT, - - - WIS.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Blank and School Books, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Toys and Yankee Notions. Harrison's best
Toilet and Washing Soaps,
Perfumery, Flavoring Extracts,
Whips, Canes, Willow Ware, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Pens of every variety, Harrisons, Conger & Fields, Davids, and Arnold's
WRITING FLUIDS AND INKS,
Diaries and Journals for 1860, Juvenile Books, Bird Cages, Door Mats, Cigars, and a thousand and one articles too numerous to mention.
The Book and Variety Store is the oldest establishment of the kind in the St. Croix Valley, and having had a long experience at the business, I am confident that I can sell goods cheaper than can be purchased at any house in the country. My motto, "Quick sales and small profits," will be strictly adhered to; and all in want of anything in my line, will please give me a call and satisfy themselves, both in respect to quality and price. n1-1y

N. S. Dunbar,
WHOLESALE ND RETAIL DEALER
—IN—
Groceries & Provisions,
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,
Pork, Fish, Salt, Butter, Lard, Oils,
CHEESE, SYRUPS,
Wooden and Willow Ware, Rope,
NILS, ETC., ETC.
—ALSO—
A Fine Lot of Segars & Liquors.
Country Produce always on hand.
NO. 7, LEVEE.
PRESCOTT, - - - WIS.
n1-1y

G. H. Nichols,
Commission Merchant,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Groceries & Provisions,
WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
A GOOD supply of boat stores constantly on hand.
Also, a large supply of pork, hams, shoulders and lard kept on hand, and for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates for cash.
Brick Building, on the Levee, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

Barnes & Hutchins,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
GENERAL RAILROAD
—AND—
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
NO. 2, LEVEE,
Prescott, - - - - Wis.
n1-1y

A. O. Snyder,
DEALER IN
Hard ware, Stove,s Iron,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.
IN fact, everything a man wants or can think of in the mercantile business. At the sign of the Big Stove, Broad street, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

Dill & Brother,
DEALERS IN
Groceries & Provisions,
Wines, Liquors & Segars,
BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of
YANKEE NOTIONS.
BROAD STREET, - - PRESCOTT, WIS.
n1-1y

Steam Cabinet
AND
Chair Factory.
P. HERZOG, continues to manufacture all kinds of Furniture, which he offers chea for cash or produce, at wholesale or retail, at the old stand of the Prescott Steam Cabinet and Chair Factory, Broad street, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,
PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.
WILL buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and sell Land Warrants, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.
Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the Northern States. n1-1y

A. H. Young,
CLERK OF THE COURT,
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.
WILL attend to paying taxes in Pierce and St. Croix counties. Deeds etc., promptly executed.
Also general Life and Fire Insurance Agent, Office in Concert Hall Building, Prescott, Wis. n1-1y

I. A. Horn,
DENTIST,
PRESCOTT, - - - WIS.
OFFICE in R. S. Griffin's new building, (second story) Broad street. All work warranted Terms, reasonable. n1-1y.

Republican Platform Adopted at Chicago.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations :

1. That the history of the nation during the last four years, fully establishes the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintainance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed"—is essential to the perservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be perserved.

3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising developement of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes of disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country, that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in construing the personal relation between the master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretentions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which prevades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developements of frauds and corruptions at the federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into any or all of Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy; at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom: That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave-trade, under the cover of our National flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principles of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the developement of the industrial interests of the whole country: and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture renumerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers adequate reward for their skill labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged and impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home or abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a Railroad to the Pacific ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily Overland Mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set fourth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operotion of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Taylor Falls:

SECTION 1. That if any hog shall be found running at large within the limits of the inhabited part of said town, it shall be the duty of the Marshal forthwith to take and impound such hog, and if the owner or claimant of such hog shall not pay the sum of fifty cents, for the use of said town, together with the Marshal's fees, specified in section No 3 of this ordinance, within twenty-four hours after the time of such impounding, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to give notice of such impounding, by written notice posted in some public place in said town, stating that unless the owner or claimant of such hog, shall pay the sum of fifty cents, together with the Marshal's costs specified in section No 3 of this ordinance, such hog will be sold at public auction, at a time and place therein specified, such time to be within two days after the posting of such notice.

SECTION 2 If the owner or claimant of such hog so impounded shall not pay the sum of fifty cents and costs, before the time in the notice of sale, the Marshal shall proceed to sell such hog to the highest bidder.

SECTION 3. The Marshal shall receive for his services the sum of one dollar for every hog taken up by him and impounded—and the sum of twenty-five cents for every day such hog is kept by him—and the sum of twenty-five cents for posting the notice of sale of such hog—and twenty-five per centum upon the money paid upon the sale of such hog, exclusive of the Marshal's costs.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect ten days after its passage.

Passed in council May, 7th 1860.
Attest: E. D. WHITING, President.
S. I. SMITH, Recorder *pro tem.*

ORDINANCE NO 10.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Taylors Falls:

That all dogs owned by residents of the town of Taylors Falls, shall be immediately registered with the town recorder, and said resident shall pay at the same time to said Recorder, (to be recorded in a book for that purpose) for the use of the town, a tax of one dollar on each Dog and two dollars on each Bitch so owned and possessed by said resident, and 10 cents each for recording the same, which tax shall be paid annually thereafter to the said town.

Any animal of the dog kind not so registered, and on which the said tax has not been paid, it shall be lawful for any man to kill, and it is hereby made the duty of the town Marshal to kill and destroy all such annimals.

Passed in Council June, 6 1859.

ORDINANCE NO 21.

Be it ordained by the town council of the town of Taylors Falls:

That ordinance No 10, be so amended that the Marshal shall receive fifty cents for each and every Dog so killed.

Passed in Council May 7th 1860.
Attest: E. D. WHITING, President.
S. I. SMITH, Recorder *pro tem.*
n-12 w-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Chisago, upon a judgment rendered in a Justice's Court in and for said County of Chisago, a Transcript of which was filed in the office of Clerk of said Court, and said Judgment docketed therein on the 23d day of February, A. D 1860, in an action wherein E. D. Whiting, Charles B. Whiting, Selah A. Whiting and, Sumner I. Smith are Plantiffs, and Edmond D. Wilcox is Defendant, in favor of said Plantiffs and against said Defendant, for the sum of Thirty nine dollars and one cent, I have on this twenty seventh day of March, A. D. 1860, levied upon and sized as the property of the above named Defendant, the following realestate, together with all the appurtenances there to belonging, viz:

Lot Number thirteen (13) in Block Number Forty one (41) in the Town of Taylors Falls.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell the said property to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction as the law directs, at the office of the Register of Deeds of said County, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy the said execution, together with interest and costs thereon.

Dated Taylors Falls, March 27th, A. D. 1860.

J. D. BALLARD.
Sheriff of Chisago County.
C. B. WHITING, Att'y for Plaintiff's
n6 6w

The above sale is postponed until the 26th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. D. BALLARD,
Sheriff of Chisago County.
C. B. Whiting, Att'y for Plff's.
Dated May 10, 1860.

Lands and Town Lots

FOR SALE.

TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale.

Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of N. C. D. TAYLOR,
No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Min.
n2-1y

W. S. Peck,

HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE,

—AND—

Ornamental Painter.

IMITATOR OF

WOOD AND MARBLE.

&c., &c., &c.

ALL work neatly and thoroughly done. No pains spared to keep pace with all modern Improvements in the Art. Job Work respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.

Paper hanging and whitewashing done with neatness and dispatch.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate arrangements to satisfy the same. Those whose notes and accounts are nearly outlawed, unless soon settled, in justice to myself, I shall be compelled to add costs to, by obtaining judgments.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

W. H. C. FOLSOM.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1-tf

CITY BREWERY,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

The proprietors take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have a first class Brewery in full operation, where can always be found good Lager, Small Beer, and Ale.

All orders promptly attended to. Brewery in the rear of the Chisago House.

SCHOTTMULLER & BROTHER,
n3-1y

Blacksmithing,

A. C. SEVEY,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WOULD inform the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at his shop on Bench street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash. Horse shoeing done upon the shortest notice, and in a manner warranted to give satisfaction. 1-1y.

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction.—I am bound to keep my *seat*, and stick like *wax* to the *last*; so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1-1y

SAW MILL

—AND—

WATER POWER,

FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,

POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pineries of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill-property.—The Mill is in

Good Running Order,

CONTAINING

One Muley, Four Sash

—AND—

One Circular Saw.

—ALSO—

Lathe and Shingle Machines,

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.

ALSO,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable rates, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,

SPOKES & WAGONS.

In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

ALSO,

A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

ALSO,

A great number of

TOWN LOTS.

With or without houses,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle.

Its position, as the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destine it to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any farther information will be given by addressing R. C. MURPHY, *President.*

St. Croix Fall, Wis., Feb. 23. n1-tf

Smith & Whitings,

MERCHANTS

AND

General Traders.

ALSO DEALERS IN

LOGS AND LUMBER.

Constantly on hand

SEASONED DRESSED SIDING

AND

SHINGLES.

NO. 7, FIRST STREET.

n1-1y

Atlantic Monthly.

Commencement of a New Volume.

With the number for January, 1860, the Atlantic Monthly will enter upon its

FIFTH VOLUME.

In making this announcement we think it proper to say, simply, that no change will be made in the general plan of the magazine; that all the writers whose contributions have established it in popular favor, will continue to make it their medium of communication with the public; and that the relations of the publishers with authors, on both sides the Atlantic, will enable them to add materially to the variety, interest and value of its pages.

They have the greatest pleasure in announcing that the number for January contains the first chapters of a

NEW ROMANCE,

ENTITLED

THE PROFESSOR'S STORY.

Written expressly for its pages, by

Oliver Wendell Holmes,

To be continued in succeeding numbers of the magazine throughout the year.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of the United States.

CLUBS.—Two copies $5; five copies, $10; eleven copies, $20—the subscribers paying their own postage, viz: 36 cents per year.

Clergymen, teachers and postmasters, will receive the magazine at two dollars per year, as heretofore.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished. All orders should be addressed to

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington-st., Boston.

W. H. C. Folsom,

DEALER IN

Real Estate,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1y

Postponement of Tax Sale.

Pine County lands which were advertised in the Taylor Falls REPORTER, to be sold the 10th day of April A. D. 1860, for delinquent taxes, will be sold the 4th day of June A. D. 1860, at my office in Chengwatana, Pine Co, as the law requires.

ADOLPH MUNCH,
Treasuror of Pine County.

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.

W. H. C. FOLSOM.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, for the First Judicial District, in and for the county of Washington, and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court, on the 29th day of November, A. D 1859, which said judgment was also docketed in Chisago County, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1859, in an action wherein John Holt and T. E Ward were Plaintiffs and Cyrus Aldrich Defendant, in favor of said Plaintiffs and against said Defendant, for the sum of four hundred and ten dollars and ninety-seven cents, and interest from rendition, I have this 20th day of February, A. D. 1860, levied upon and seized as the property of the above named defendant, the following described real estate, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to-wit:

The west half (w½) of the south east quarter (se¼) of section thirteen, (13) town thirty four, (34) range twenty, (20) and the east half (e½) of the south east quarter, (se¼) and the north west quarter (nw¼) of the south east quarter (se¼) of section thirty, (30) town thirty-four, (34) range nineteen, (19) and the south east quarter, (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of section twenty-four, (24) town thirty-five, [35] range twenty, [20] the same being situated in the county of Chisago, and State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the seventh day of April, 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the Register of Deeds of Chisago county, I shall sell at public auction the said real property to the highest bidder, for cash, according to the statute in such case made and provided, to satisfy said judgment and execution, with interest and costs thereon.

Dated this 20th day of Feb. 1860.

J. D. BALLARD,
Sheriff of Chisago County.
PRESTON & MURDOCK Pltff's Atty's.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-6w

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. D. BALLARD,
Sheriff of Chisago County.
PRESTON & MURDOCK, Pltff's Atty's.
Taylor Falls, April 7, 1860.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. D. BALLARD,
Sheriff Chisago County.
PRESTON & MURDOCK, Pltff's Atty's.
Taylor Falls, April 21, 1860.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in a mortgage deed executed by John F. Bradford, of Ramsey county, Minnesota, to George W Armstrong, of same place, dated the 13th day of March, 1857, upon the following described premises, situated in Chisago county, in said State, viz. The North-east quarter and North half of the North-west quarter of section five, township thirty-three, range twenty-one, and the south west quarter of the south-west quarter of section thirty-three, township thirty-four, range twenty-one west; which said mortgage was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of said Chisago county, on the 18th day of March 1857, in book B of mortgages, pages 103 and 104, and was given to secure a note made by said Bradford, of even date therewith, for the sum of $2,000, and there is claimed to be due upon said note the sum of $1,150, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to collect the same,

Now, notice is hereby given that said mortgaged premises before described, in pursuance to the statutes in such cases made and provided, and of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the register of Deed's office, in Taylor's Falls, in said county, on Saturday, the 12th day of may, 1860, to satisfy the amount due on said note and costs of suit.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG,
Mortgagee.
Saint Paul, March 28, 1860. 7-6w

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th day of May, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG,
Mortgagee.
Dated May 2, 1860.

Chisago Seminary,

LOCATED AT

Taylor Falls, Minnesota,

Under the Supervision of

Mr. & Mrs. A. A. York.

TAYLOR FALLS is beautifully situated on the west bank of the St. Croix river nearly opposite St. Croix City, and for luxuriant grandeur and romantic scenery, stands unsurpassed in the North-west. Below the Falls, the trap rock make a bold rise of nearly two hundred feet, terminating in rocky bluffs, which gradually ascend for several rods back from the river. Upon this eminence stands the Institution, commanding a full view of the river, with its charming and picturesque scenery for a distance of several miles; while on either side the prospect is equally delightful, making it a desirable spot for those wishing to obtain a thorough education preparatory to a Collegiate course, as every exertion will be made on the part of the Teachers to render it both pleasant and profitable to the student. Competent teachers will be engaged as the school requires.—Board can be obtained near the Institution on reasonable terms.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Common English Branches, $4 per term 12 weeks,
Higher " 6 " "
Languages, " 8 " "
Extra charges for ornamental branches and music.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Folsom House,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - MINNESOTA

W. W. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

(Corner Government and Basal Streets.)

THE proprietor would take this method of informing the traveling public that his commodious house has recently been fitted up in the best style, and is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His rooms are clean, and the tables are furnished with everything the market affords, so that none who come need go away cold or hungry. In fact, no pains will be spared in making the stay of his guests pleasant.

Boarders taken by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

A good stable is also attached to the house.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23d, 1860. n1-1y.

John H. Smith,

BLACKSMITH,

Government Street.

Practical horse shoeing and blacksmithing in general promptly attended to. A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited, and the public are assured that entire satisfaction will be given; terms reasonable. 2-y

LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, the best quality of Lime. Those who desire can be accommodated at the St. Croix Lime Kiln, by furnishing barrels, at 80 cents per barrel. I will also deliver it, in good shape, at $1,35 per barrel. SAM'L WALL.

Osceola, Wis., May 10, 1860. 12-6m

J. W. MULLEN

STEAMBOAT AGENT,

STORAGE, FORWARDING

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

WINES, LIQUORS,

Tobacco and Segars.

Cash Paid for Hides and Furs.

Produce of all kinds wanted.
n1-tf

THE INDEPENDENT.

Among the attactive features of *The Independent* for the present year, by which its columns will be greatly enriched for general reading, will be special contributions from,

HENRY WARD BEECHER,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
MRS. HARRIET B. STOWE,
REV. DR. G. B. CHEEVER.

Also a Sermon from REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER every week, revised by the author.

Every number of *The Indepednent* will contain a complete weekly history of affairs, both Foreign and Domestic, Secular and Religious together with the latest intelligence from all Religious Denominations—such as Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Reformed Dutch, Unitarian, Universalist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic.

Among the special departments is a *Commercial and Financial Article*, prepared with great care every week; an interesting page of Family Reading, with a column of stories for Children; a weekly digest of Foreign Miscellany; the latest intelligence in Art, Literature, and Science; Correspondents from all sections of the United States, and from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, the Holy Land, India, Southern Africa, the Sandwich Island, and various parts of South America.

Terms—$2 a year (*in every case*) by mail. $2,50 by carrier—payable always *in advance.*

Specimen Numbers sent gratis.

Single Copies six cents.

Subscribers, New and Old, will please remit at our risk direct to the Publisher. When paying an agent, be careful to see his certificate of authority signed "J. H. Richards, Publisher."

Address PUBLISHER OF THE INDEPENDENT.
No. 5 Beekman street, New York.

Knickerbocker Magazine.

FIFTY-THIRD VOLUME.

L. Gaylord Clark, Dr. J. O. Noyes, Editors.

The publisher of the Knickerbocker has the pleasure to announce that the Magazine has never before been in so prosperous a condition. Under the management inaugurated with the last volume, a higher price is paid for original contributions than by almost any other American periodical, while the press and the numerous friends of the Magazine in all parts of the country are generously aiding in bringing it more promptly before the reading public. As heretofore, the pages of the Knickerbocker will be devoted to the cultivation of Literature, Art and Humor.

Every number of the Fifty-third volume will contain a steel-plate engraving, and illustrated articles will frequently grace the pages of the Magazine. A complete history of the Knickerbocker, with reminiscences of the contributors whose fame is so intimately associated with its pages, will also be a feature of the present volume. New attractions are added from month to month.

TERMS: Three dollars a year, in advance, or twenty-five cents a number, postage paid by the Publisher to any part of the United States.

CLUB RATES: Subscribers paying their own postage, twenty-four cents a year, at the office where the magazine is received,

Two copies for one year, $5 00
Three " " 6 00

The Knickerbocker is furnished to clergymen, teachers, postmasters, and all periodicals and journals, at the club rate of $2 per year. Any one wishing the magazine at that low rate has only to send three names and $6. Subscriptions begin with the January, or any subsequent number.

All communications connected with the business department of the Knickerbocker should be addressed to John A. Gray, 16 & 18 Jacob Street. All articles designed for body of the magazine should be directed to Dr. James O. Noyes; those for the editor's table to Louis Gaylord Clark.

Agents are wanted in every part of the country. Back numbers and bound volumes on hand.

JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher,
16 & 18 Jacob st., N. Y,

Now is the Time to Subscribe!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE—now more than eighteen years old, and having over a quarter of a million of subscribers, or constant purchasers, diffused through every State and Territory of our Union—will continue in essence what it has been—the earnest champion of Liberty, Progress, and of whatever will conduce to our national growth in Virtue, Industry, Knowledge and Prosperity.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

Is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted.) It contains editorials on the topics of the times, employing a large corps of the best newspaper writers of the day; Domestic and Foreign correspondence; Proceedings of Congress; Reports of Lectures; City News; Cattle, Horse and Produce Markets, Reviews of Books; Literary Intelligence; Papers on Mechanics and the Arts, Cookery, etc., etc. We strive to make THE TRIBUNE a newspaper to meet the wants of the public—its telegraphic alone costing over $15,000 per annum.

TERMS:

The daily Tribune is mailed to subscribers at $6 per annum, in advance; $3 for six months.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the editorials of the Daily, with the Cattle, Horse and General Markets, reliably reported expressly for the Tribune; Notices of New Inventions, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Articles on Cookery; and during the sessions of Congress it contains a summary of Congressional doings, with the more important speeches. We shall, as heretofore, make the semi-Weekly Tribune a Literary, as well as a political newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers.

One copy, one year, $3 00
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Ten copies, or over, to address of each subscriber, $2 20 each.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty we will send the Daily Tribune one year.

The semi-Weekly Tribune is sent to clergyman at $2 per annum.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

a large eight-page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, and contains Editorials on the important topics of the times, the news of the week, interesting correspondence from all parts of the world, the New York cattle, horse and produce markets, interesting and reliable political, mechanical and agricultural articles, papers, on cookery, &c.

We shall, during the year, as hitherto, constantly labor to improve the quality of the instructive entertainment afforded by The Weekly Tribune, which we intend shall continue to be the best family weekly newspaper published in the world. We consider the cattle market reports alone richly worth to cattle raisers a year's subscription price.

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and any larger number $1 each.
Twenty copies to address of each subscriber, 24 00
and any larger number, $1 20 each.

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Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters addressed to

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SUBSCRIBE FOR 1860.

THIS popular Monthly Magazine has already a circulation of 100,000; but it is to be greatly improved for 1860. It will contain one thousand pages of reading, fourteen splendid steel plates, twelve colored fashions, twelve colored Berlin work patterns, eight hundred wood cuts, twenty-four pages of music.

All this will be given for only two dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class of "Peterson's." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOVELETS

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write Originally for "Peterson." It also publishes

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Each number, in addition to the colored plates, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a pattern, from which a dress, mantilla or child's dress can be cut out without the aid of a mantumaker.

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TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.—One copy for one year, $2,00; Three copies for one year, $5,00; Five copies for one year, $7,50; Eight copies for one year, $10,00; Sixteen copies for one year, $20,00.

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☞ No such splendid offers ever before made. Address, postpaid,

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☞ Specimens sent gratis.

Arthur's Ladies' Home Magazine.

Is now admitted by the press in all parts of the union, to be, without question, the leading two dollar Magazine published. To gain this distinction, was the aim of all parties interested in the work; and no expense was spared to give its readers choice original literature, fine engravings, and beautiful typography. For 1860, the work is to be still further advanced in excellence, and having distanced the two dollar magazines in all the essentials of a first class periodical, it will offer new attractions, and emulate its higher priced and more ambitious compeers. The plan and purpose of the magazine will remain the same. Its aim is to bring to the homes of the people a pure, useful and attractive literature, and in doing so, it offers at the same time the elegancies of art to charm the eye and improve the taste. As in periodicals of this class, matters of fashion for the ladies are included. The Home Magazine presents the latest styles, both in colored steel plates and engravings on wood in which are included an almost endless variety of patterns for needle work and embroidery. The price of this magazine is within the reach of all.—Think of getting the monthly visits of such a work at $1,25 a year, which is the price when subscribed for in a club.

TERMS—$2,00 a year; two copies for $300, four copies for $5,00; twelve copies for $15,00, and an extra copy for the getter up of the club, Address T. S. ARTHUR & Co.,
323 Walnut st., Phila.

Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 1. TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JUNE 21, 1860. NUMBER 18.

THE

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSOM'S OLD BUILDING,"

FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

No names entered on our Books, unless the subscription money is received.

Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

Rates of Advertising :

One Square, (12 lines.) one insertion,	$1 00
" " Each additional insertion,	50
" " One year, - - -	$10 00
One-fourth column, 3 months, -	15 00
" " " 6 " - -	20 00
" " " 1 year, - -	25 00
One-half column, 3 months, - -	20 00
" " 6 " - -	25 00
" " 1 year, - -	40 00
One column, 3 months, - - -	30 00
" " 6 " - - -	50 00
" " 1 year, - - -	75 00
Business cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year,	$8 00
" " " 6 months,	6 00
" " " 3 "	4 00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per square for first insertion and 37½ cents per square for all subsequent insertions. Payment in all cases required on delivery of affidavits.

Yearly advertisers out of the State must make payments half yearly in advance, and when advertising for shorter periods, the money must in all cases accompany the advertisements.

Leaded advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing,

In all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWARD H. WOOD,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

PROMPT and especial attention given to collections and remittances.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Ex-Gov. Gorman,	St. Paul,
Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh,	Chatfield,
Gen. James. Shields,	Faribault,
Hon. W. W. Phelps,	Red Wing,
Hon. George L. Becker,	St. Paul.

n1-1y.

Edward Brust,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
Commissioner for the State of Wisconsin.
Taylor Falls Minnesota.

ESPECIAL attention given to collections and the payment of taxes for Pine and Chisago counties. n1-1y.

J. C. Button,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnette, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Osceola, Wis. n2-1y

H. M. Murdock, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at the Post Office.

CALLS attended to promptly. Particular attention paid to disease of the eyes.
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA,
n1-1y

L. B. Smith, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

OFFICE and Residence on the corner of Government and First streets. n1-y

J. J. Spengler,
Merchant Tailor,
Bench St., Taylor Falls.

ALL orders for work promptly attended to. A good assortment of cloths kept constantly on hand. All work warranted.
y1-1

George W. Seymour,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOT

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, camphene and burning fluid.

Pure wines and liquors for medicinal uses. Patent medicines, "all kinds,"
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

J. D. Ballard,
SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Basal street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota. n-1y

Selected Poetry.

OVER THE WAY.

Gone in her childish purity,
Out from her golden day;
Fading away in the light so sweet,
Where the silver stars and the sunbeams meet,
Paving a path for her silent feet
Over the silent way.

Over her bosom tenderly,
Her pale white hands are prest;
The lashes lie on cheek so thin—
Where the softest blush of the rose has been,
Shutting the blue of her eye within
The pure lids closed within.

Over her sweet brow lovingly
Twineth her sunny hair,
She was so fragile that love sent down
From his heavenly gems that soft bright crown,
To shade her brow with its waves so brown,
Light as the dimpling air.

Gone to sleep with a tender smile
Frozen on her silent lips,
By the farawell kiss of her dewy breath,
Cold in the clasp of the angel Death—
Like the last fair bud of a fading wreath,
Whose bloom the white frost nips.

Robin—hushed in your downy bed,
Over the swinging bough—
Do you miss her voice from the glad duet,
When the dew in the heart of the rose is set,
Till its velvet lips with the essence wet
In orient crimson glow?
Rosebuds—under your shady leaf
Hid from the sunny day—
Do you miss the glance of the eye so bright,
Whose blue was Heaven in your timid sight?
It is beaming now in the world of light,
Over the starry way.

Hearts—where the darling's head hath lain,
Held by Love's shining ray—
Do you know that the touch of her gentle hand
Doth brighten the harp in the unknown land?
Oh, she waits for us with the angel band
Over the starry way.

Miscellaneous Department.

The Way it was Done.

According to the time-table which stared in the face whichever way I turned in that vast structure called the X. and Y. R. R. Depot, the train was to leave at five minutes past twelve. I clutched my belt—it was there, and the solid substance therein chinked all right. In that leather strap was four thousand dollars in gold, which I had obtained at "Winter's Bank" for paper currency which that institution redeemed. I looked about for a comfortable place to lie down. Disappointed, I took the first seat I came to, and endevored to rest, as even duty and care had succumbed to the demands of the somnolent Morpheus.—'Twas pretty tough riding, as the road was not remarkable for its smoothness, and an occasional bump of my intellectual organs was just sufficient to keep me from snoring soundly, or forgetting myself in the pleasures of sleep.

"Will you take my shawl?" said a gentleman behind me, whom I recognized as my depot acquaintance. "If you can spare it," said I; and as I was chilly, it was indeed welcome. He placed it under my head and shoulders, and was putting it around my back, when I objected, as it was unnecesary. Relaxing my nerves, and assuming an easier position, I fell off precipitately into the land of dreams. * * * * * *

"Fare, sir!" said a rough, but honest looking man. I felt for my pocket-book. It was gone! I run my hand about my waist. The belt, too was gone! I jumped from my seat exclaming:

"I've been robbed!" The conductor looked at me incredulously.

"This is the X. and Y. R. R., and I shall make it responsible for this outrageous theft," I warmly spoke, not considering the legal points of the case.

"You are mistaken, sir, this is the I. O. and G. T. R. R. You came aboard several stations back; thinking you were sick, I did not disturb you, and would not now were it not at the end of my rotte."

All this he vouchsafed to explain in a conciliatory manner, not knowing but I was a bank president, being somewhat airy in my speech.

"All I have to say is, that I have not got a cent to pay my fare with, and must trust to luck to get back to the village where I got into this car, and see if something cannot be done to recover my four thousand dollars."

"The train back to Burke will leave in about fifteen minutes, and as this is my route, I shall take you back with me, so that in case you get the money you say you have lost, I may get my fare. As I shall lay over at Burke part of to-morrow afternoon, I may aid you in finding a clue to your funds."

The conductor, impressed by my earnest manner, entered into the subject with more interest than I had anticipated.

I was now thoroughly alarmed, and feared it impossible to obtain any information about my cash. I knew I went to sleep on the X. and Y. R. R.; that a gentleman gave me a shawl to rest my weary head upon; that since that time I remembered nothing but my reveries and nightmares. I also knew that between the two railroad lines there was about a mile of staging, and I must have come to this train by this route. The more I thought, the more I wondered, and being somewhat superstitious, I half suspected that I had been spiritually controlled.

How long I slept I do not remember, but I woke without an effort. We arrived at Burke, and the sun was shining brightly on the snow-capped houses and hills, and sleigh bells jingled in the street. I had a presentiment that the individual that I became acquainted with in the depot, were he who robbed me, I should fine him at a certain private house at Burke, which he had mentioned in conversation to an apparent stranger who sat beside him. With the conductor as my *cicerone*, I found a magistrate, laid my case before him, and gave my opinion of the whereabouts of the thief or thieves. Two constables were instructed to visit the houses.

In company with with the officers, walking the street, with the shawl I had received on the X. and Y. Line, bundled about my face, I noticed it had a peculiar odor, which affected me to dizziness. I took it off and carried it on my arm, and had proceeded but a short distance when I saw two men on the opposite side of the way, pointing towards me.—Instinct said, "They are the robbers." Chase was given, and after a long race, a knock-down and some blood drawn, the men were secured and taken to the Court House for examination. The greater portion of the four thousand dollars was found upon them, only seventy-five dollars having been spent by them. I was in high spirits and perfectly happy, with one exception, and that was the desire to know how I had been robbed. I supposed that I had been relieved of gold while asleep, but did not believe it possible that I could be plundered of a belt sewed round my waist while merely dozing. The curiosity to know the facts in the case increased momentarily, and I finally stated that I would withdraw the complaint, if the thieves would tell how they accomplished the deed.

Very willingly they agreed to the proposition, and all gathered around to hear the story.

"Last Thursday morning," said my depot acquaintance, "you left Olney with a carpet bag full of bills to be redeemed at old Winter's Bank up Deer Creek to Richmond. I happened to hear you speak of the matter to a friend while passing down the street, and thinking I might turn a penny by watching you, I did so with my chum here. You got aboard the boat and rode all day without leaving your bag. Tom here went with you, and I went by rail. We got to Richmond at four P. M. You went to the bank and was closeted four hours with the cashier, received the specie on your bills, had it placed in a hollow belt and sewed to your pants and vest. Tom here kept his eye on you until 10 o'clock, when we went to the depot about half-past eleven, sober, careful and wide-awake. 'I'm afraid the game's up,' says I to Tom.

"'Guess not,' says he, showing me a little bottle with a white mixture in it.

"'All right,' says I, 'I'll play up to him a little bit.'

"I went across the room and set down 'long side of you. We talked and made good friends. At last the train came.—We got aboard. Somehow I lost track of you when we got aboard, but found you in a few minutes. You was tired and sleepy. I gave you this shawl," (and he took hold of the one I had on my arm.) "You went to sleep in a second. *The shawl was saturated with chloroform and some other stuff on the very spot you laid your head.* I took my razor and slit your belt clear round. The gold rolled out on the shawl. You were insensible; I held your head in my lap, and smothered your face. I understand mesmerism, and I held you in my power; but the chloroform was strong enough, and I was afraid that it was too strong and might kill you. After we had been aboard about two hours the train stopped at a station. We got off, having paid your fare, pretending that you were a sick brother. We carried you off the cars to a carriage, and by the way bumped you pretty hard several times. We hardly knew what to do with you, but concluded to send you out on the I. O. and G. T. train so as to get you as far as possible."

[As the the thief narrated these facts, I followed him in the story by remembering my dreams, which correspondend to the various scenes I had passed through.]

"We got off nicely, indeed, not supposing you would ever see this part of the country again. And that was THE WAY IT WAS DONE."

Returning home that night with three thousand nine hundred dollars, I met with a hearty welcome, as my safety had been in question for some time. That night we had a "good time" in the sitting-room back of the banking office.—President, cashier, two directors, and all the assistants, listened to my story as I have told it above; and thought I had a narrow escape from loosing not only the money, but my position. I thought so too.

IN the great Republican Wigwam at Chicago, in full view of the audience, there was supended a portrait, in mourning, of the late Senator Broderick of California, with his dying words beneath it: *"They have killed me because of my opposition to Slavery and a corrupt Administration!"* It was a perpetual sermon which made its impress upon every beholder.

FORTY hard-fisted laborers of the 1st ward in the city of New York, left the Democratic ranks, a night or two ago, and came out for the "Rail-Mauler" and "Carpenter" ticket. We notice many more such expressions of sympathy in other quarters, among the working people. It is one that breaks through all political ties, and must be felt in the great reault.

Personal.

A young lady, beautiful in person and attractive in manner, who resided in the immediate vicinity of Boston, was sought in marriage some two years ago. One of these was poor, and a mechanic; the other was rich and not a mechanic. The woman loved the former; the family of the woman liked the latter. As is the case in such affairs, the woman married to please her friends. Having thus "sold herself," she ought to have been miserable, but she was not. Her husband's unaffected love subdued her heart, and his gold smoothed the rough places in the human path. Fortune, feeling that this couple was too happy, frowned, and the man's riches took wings and used them in flight. Thereupon the husband wound up his business, put his wife and children, of whom there was two, at a comfortable boarding house, and then departed for California in search of money. Some letters and some remittances arrived from him at first, then nothing came, and there was a blank of several years. The wife thought herself deserted. The family, whose good opinion of the husband had not lately been so often published as formerly, told her that it was clearly a case of divorce. When she had become well accustomed to the sound of this unpleasant word, the disconsolate wife was thrown into the society of the mechanic lover, now prosperous, and still unmarried. The memory of her early and real love came upon her, and she believed with a secret joy that he had remained single for her sake. This thought nourished her affection, and at last she obtained a divorce from her husband, who had deserted her, and remained absent beyond the time allowed by the statute. This accomplished, there was no barrier between her and the mechanic of her youth. She informed him that she was his forever, when he should choose to claim her hand. Her feelings could not have been pleasant to learn that, since his rejection by her and her marriage to another the unromantic hewer of wood had drowned his passion for her in the waves of time, and that at the time of her handsome offer he no longer palpitated for her. In fact, "Barkis was not willin". As if all this was not embarrassing enough, who should turn up but the husband, who made his appearance in the form of a letter, announcing that he had accumulated a dazzling pile of wealth, that he was on his way home, and that she was to meet him at New York. The letter also chid her for neglect in not writing him for years, and it was clear that he had sent assurances of love and also material aid at intervals during his absence; where these had gone, no one knows. Here, then, was trouble. No husband, no lover. The one she had divorced; the other had refused her. Taking counsel with herself, she packed her trunk, seeing that her wardrobe was unexceptionable, and came to the metropolis. She met the coming man on his arrival, and told him the whole story as correctly as she, naturally prejudiced in favor of the defendent, could tell it. The husband scowled, growled, looked at the charming face and the becoming toilette, remembered California and its loneliness, and took her to his heart. A clergyman was summoned, a marriage was performed, and a new volume in their life's history was opened. —*New York Tribune.*

Death of Theodore Parker.

The following is an extract from a private letter to Professor Newman, dated Florence May 11, 1860, which appears in the London papers:

"I have sad news to communicate.—Our dear suffering friend, Theodore Parker, died yesterday evening. Yet there was never an easier end to a life but lately full of vigor. I saw him about three hours before he died, lying calmly, while life was ebbing away unconsciously to himself. He left written directions for his funeral, limiting to five persons the attending him to the grave, of whom I am one. Many Americans here are expressing their wish to appear as mourners; but it is thought right to abide by his instructions. He desired the eleven first verses of the Sermon on the Mount (the blessings of Jesus) to be read over his grave; and then a plain grey stone, with his name and age and nothing further of inscription. Mr. Cunningham, a Boston Unitarian minister, will read the passage. He is a sincere friend and admirer of Parker's. We hope to get a cast taken of Mr. Paaker to-day. Mrs. Parker, his poor gentle wife, has hitherto bourne up well. Miss Stevenson, who has so long resided with them, was also with him to the last. She thinks, from the peculiar tenderness of his manner yesterday, that he knew that he was dying. He had been dreamy for some days, and talked dreamingly of two Theodore Parkers, one here, and one planted in Boston, who would finish his work; perhaps a true thought, only mystically expressed. Among his last well connected words were these: 'Of course you know that I am not afraid to die, though I wish to live and finish much work which I longed to do. I had great powers committed to me, and I have but half used them.'"

"Since writing this, I have seen him lying, O, so peacefully! I have never seen death under a form so devoid of terror. The hectic color remains on his cheek, and it is hard to persuade oneself he has passed away. He ceased to breathe without the least struggle."

Lincoln Items.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—CURIOUS FACTS.—It is a little remarkable that the last syllable of Abraham Lincoln's first name, and the first syllable of his last name, when put together make the name of his associate on the ticket for Vice President: Abra(Ham-lin)coln. It is also a curious fact that the first syllable of Lincoln, is the last syllable of Hamlin.

There is a singular "fitness of things" about these two names. For instance, besides the above facts, we have the name of Hamlin by combining the first three letters of Lincoln's with the first three letters of Hamlin's name and the last syllable of Lincoln' make Lincoln.

There is evidently a *power* in these names, even as there is in the men themselves, and the cause the represent.

JUDGE KELLEY AND MR. LINCOLN.—On Saturday a number of the Republican delegates went down to Srfngfield to call on their nominee. The correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* in noting the proceedings at Mr. Lincoln's house, relates the following pleasing incident:

"Tall Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was then presented by Mr. Ashmun to Mr. Lincoln. As they shook hands, each eyed the other's ample proportions with gentle admiration—Lincoln, for once, standing straight as an Indian, and showing his tall form in its full dignity.

"'What is your height?' inquired Mr. Lincoln.

"'Six feet three; what's yours, Mr. Lincoln?' said Judge Kelley, in his round deliberate tone.

"'Six feet four,' replied Lincoln.

"'Then,' said Judge Kelley, 'Pennsylvania bows to Illinois. My dear man, for years my heart has been aching for a President that I could *look up to*, and I have found him at last in the land where we though there were none but *little* giants.'"

A "Pinchin" Time.

The Madison *Argus and Democrat* notices one of its "friends" who was in Chicago during the session of the Convention as follows:

Anxious to see the show from the gallery of the Wigwam, he tried to pass by the doorkeeper, when he was informed that no gentleman could enter unless accompanied with a lady. Not to be bluffed, he waited the entrance of an apple-woman and undertook to pass himself in under her protection. The doorkeeper informed him that that dodge had been "played out" at an early stage of the game. Back went our perserving friend and waited until the impracticable doorkeeper had had time to forget him, and then, closely following a remarkably well dressed female, he lightly grasped her shawl, and for the third time presented himself for admission. "Hold on, sir! you can't go in," said the doorkeeper. "Well then, let my wife come out; I am not going to trust her in there among those ruffians, alone!" indignantly exclaimed our friend. "Is that your wife?" asked the guardian of the Wigwam. "Well it is!" said the "gentleman from Wisconsin." The doorkeeper turned the well dressed female around, and exhibited to the horrified gaze of our friend the lineaments of a greasy nigger wench. "Sutin drapped," and when our friend revived he took the first train for Madison.

PAY AS YOU GO.—John Randolph, of Roanoke, said that the whole economic wisdom of life lay in four words: *Pay as you go.* It is as true as truth itself. No one can tell how he is living if bills come floating loosely like snow flakes. He will be deeply involved before he knows it. Besides, nobody receives the worth of his money who buys goods on credit. He always pays about fifteen or twenty per cent, more than the cash purchaser. Then what a comfort it is to sit down to a breakfast every item of which is paid for; to live in a house which is your own, or on which the rent is punctually paid; to have your coat paid for when you first put it on; to sit by the fire when the coal bill is receipted! What a comfort, never to be startled by the ringing of the doorbell, but to be able to go placidily down and meet the gentleman who wishes to see you, without fear of any "little bill," and be absolutely and ungratifiedly able to walk any street in town without the faintest disposition to turn a corner, let who may loom in the distance.

No man fully understands the Declaration of Independence, who is not out of debt; for the wisest of men said nearly three thousand years ago: "The borrower is servant to the lender." To use another Orientalism, the borrower never can be certain that the lender will not make him "eat dirt." The man who keeps his conscience clear, and keeps out of debt, may defy the world and the foul fiend.

A Yankee from Maine, being at Buena Vista the night before the battle, and somewhat doubtful of the result, went out of our hearing as he supposed, and made the following prayer:

"Oh Lord here we are, about four thousand of us, and twenty thousand Mexicans—enough to swallow us without greasing. Now if you can help us, do it—if you can't for heaven's sake don't help the Mexicans—and just hold on until to morrow, and you'll see the gaul darndest fight you ever seen in your life. Yours, respectfully, amen!"

How to Save The Melon Vine and Produce Good Melons.

We have an abundance of good soil in every portion of our State for the production of the best kind of melons, though the best specimens and the largest quantities are produced in the sandy-loam districts. Nevertheless there is a lack of good melons in all the markets. The cause is chiefly owing, as we think, to late frosts, the depredations of insects, and to careless cultivation.

The best protection against insects and frosts, is a simple bottomless box, about a foot square and five or six inches deep, covered with a fine musquito netting, or better still, with glass. If covered with glass, the top of the box should incline towards the sun, be made with a groove or two on the sides, so that that the glass may be slid up or down so as to cover the vine entirely or in part, according to the necessities of the plant. Insect ravages are principally committed during the night or very early in the morning, so that during mid-day the young vines may be safely exposed to the sun and air.

If the preparation of the box covering shall have been neglected until the vines have begun to spread so as to preclude its use, it will be very difficult to destroy the bugs or prevent their attacks. A sprinkling of sulphur, ashes, &c., while the dew is on, has been recommended, but as the ravages are usually committed on the under side of the leaf, none of these remedies are entirely efficient. In such a case, it is well to water the plants with manure water and other fertilizers, which will push them forward with a rapid and vigorous growth.

Under the head of a defective cultivation, it may be well to remark, that, in most cases, too many sets are allowed to attempt maturity. It is better to pinch off such of the flowers as appear late, and thus give to a few melons the whole force of the vine. Indeed, the vines themselver are often pinched back with advantage to the fruit.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

Wool Growing.

We have always been fully satisfied that Minnesota possesses in an eminent degree, the highest inducements to the sheep farmer and wool grower. These convictions have been fully confirmed by late conversations with eastern men.

A gentleman from Vermont recently told us, after a short sojourne in our State, during which time he had traveled over it extensively—that he considereed Minnesota a country better adopted to sheep farming than any he had ever seen.—Wool growing is doubtless, the most remunerative occupation that can be followed in an agricultural country like ours. The fertile valleys and the grass covered bluffs which so abound along our crystal streams, the dry atmosphere for which Minnesota is now so proverial, all add weight to the testimony of the Vermonter." "If you wool growers do not amass princely fortunes here," said he. "It will be your own fault." Our friend Lauren Thomas, of Centerville, is opening up a farm of six hundred acres for sheep raising, and as he is posted in such matters, we look forward to his entire success.

Wools bring a ready cash price of forty cents the pound at least, and the cost of transporting is very light—about one cent per pound we believe. But our unequaled water powers and mill advantages will ensue the early establishment of factories near at hand, and at no distant day, Minnesota will take her proud stand among the manufacturing States of the union.—*Rochester City Post.*

Sleeping in Damp Rooms.

Rooms where the plastering was never dried either from want of time or from being filled with frost before it had a chance to dry; rooms in basements, or on the north side of a house shaded by trees or buildings, are very unwholesome for sleeping apartments. And what makes the exposure greater and the results more serious, a cold is taken when the body is in an inactive state, and it is very difficult, if not impossible to throw off such colds. Quite a number of cases of severe sickness have occurred in the experience of the writer, from such exposures, and in two or three instances, death has followed. No one thing is so conducive to the health as large, airy, and well lighted rooms for sleeping.—This is very important where there are small children or persons of feeble constitutions or weak lungs.

TIT-FOR-TAT.—The Bell and Everett organ in this city (says the Boston *Journal*) a day or two ago, published the following:—Why is it impossible for Abe Lincoln to attain the Presidential chair? Because he lacks an *l* of being *able.*" To which the *Journal* replies;—"If you should come to that, why is it impossible that Bell should ever attain the Presidential chair? Ans—Because he lacks an *a* of being *abell.* So far as joking is concerned, we consider both attempts execrable, but this ringing the changes upon names is a game that two can play at."

MANY of our exchanges contain brief editorials headed "Prepare for the census." A woman in a country up North has done so. She presented her husband with two fine boys and a girl. Editors had better devise some less sensational heading for their paragraphs.

Two in a Bed.

Ned and Charley are two room mates, but they occupy different beds. Ned's sleeping apparatus was so situated that he could get in on either side—that is to say, there were two fore sides; which Ned found very convenient.

One night Ned and Charley had been out, and on returning, which they did near morning, both were considerably elevated.

However they walked to their room with an air that seemed to say "not so very drunk after all," and sought long and patiently for matches and a lamp. After knocking the pitcher off the wash-stand, and smashing the looking glass, they finally gave up the search and went to bed.

Went to bed—yes, that's the word, but owing to the darkness and confusion of their senses, they made a slight mistake. In short Ned's bed had the honor of receiving the two friends—Charley getting in on one side, and his friend rolling in on the other.

"I say, Ned," cried Charley touching somebody's calf, "there's a fellow in my bed!"

"Wonderful coincidence," exclaimed Fred, feeling a strange elbow in the neighborhood of his ribs; "there's one in my bed, too."

"Is there though?" cried Charley, "I's kick 'em out.

"Agreed!" said Ned.

And accordingly tho two friends began to kick. It lasted about two minutes and Ned was sprawling on the floor; Charley was left in possession of the bed. For a moment all was silent.

"I say, Ned," cried Charley.

"What?" asked Ned, sulkily.

"I've kicked my fellow out."

"You're luckier than I am," said Ned "for mine has kicked me out."

THE ADVANTAGE OF "MUSCLE."—A most remarkable accident recently befell Frank Ayers, of Rochester, N. Y. He was seated in carriage, when the horses "shied" throwing Mr. Ayers very suddenly from his seat. In falling out Mr. Ayers' head was inserted between two of the spokes of the off hind wheel, while his feet projected upwards. Being a powerful man, he grasped the wheel with both hands, and by main strength, notwithstanding the horses were prancing about, held the wheel stiff with both hands until he was rescued. Nothing but his muscular strength and presence of mind saved him from an instantaneous and horrible death.

Two dandies were, some time ago, taken before a Dublin magistrate charged with "intending to fight a duel."—The justice, who was a shrewd and waggish man, had strong doubts as to the really pugnacious inclination of either of the professed belligerents, so he dismissed them upon a promise "not to carry the matter further," but added, "Gentlemen, I let you off this time; but, upon my conscience, if you are brought again before me, I'm blest if I don't bind you both down to fight." They did not offend a second time.

BLASPHEMY AND DEATH.—The Fort Madison *Plaindealer*, of the 18th reports a somewhat extraordinary case of blasphemy and sudden death that occurred near Farmington, Van Buren county, a few days previous. A farmer living there, while talking to a neighbor, about the dry weather, began an outburst of the most terrible blasphemy using the vilest epithets toward the Almighty and the Saviour, because he did not send rain. The man was going on in frightful language, when all at once his jaws became palid his tongue with such frightful language became powerless, his voice ceased, and he fell on the earth a corpse.

STRUCK HIM HEAVY.—One of our up river lumbermen, while in a southern city, recently, struck a soft seat in front of Mr. Faro's bank, and as the thing began coming in his way, in hours' playing raked the fur from the "tiger" to the tune of $15,000. Orthodox people will say that is no good way to make money, but it is a handy thing to have about the house, for all that! We mention no name but the lucky man is well known here and in Milwaukee, as well as elsewhere.—*La Crosse Union 5th.*

TALKING about the "dead and gone," a Southern opposition member of Congress meeting one of the returning candidates from Baltimore, said: "Well, who did you nominate?" "What, Bell and Everett?" "Yes." "Why didn't you nominate Choate?" "Choate!—why, he is dead!" "Oh, I know it, but he hasn't been dead a very long time."

"OH, dear," blubbered an urchin, who had been suffering under an application of a birch. 'Oh, my! they tell me that forty rods make a furlong but I can tell a bigger story than that. Let them get such a plaguey licking as I've had, and I think they'll find out that one rod makes an acher."

The misery of man appears like childish petulance, when we explore the steady and prodigal provision that has been made for his support and delight on this green ball which floats him through the heavens.—*Emerson.*

"Heenan butter" is the latest novelty down East, so called on account of its being so strong.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY.

Thursday, June 21, 1860.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

☞ Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the REPORTER.

M. C. Tuttle is our authorized agent at St. Paul.—His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

ROUNDS & LANGDON are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

S. D. Williams is our authorized agent at Osceola, Wis.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will assemble at Saint Paul, on Wednesday, August 15, 1860, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
ONE STATE AUDITOR,
ONE CLERK SUPREME COURT,
FOUR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates, who are bona fide residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka	2 Goodhue	7 Rice	6
Benton,	1 Hennepin,	11 Scott,	5
Blue Earth,	4 Houston,	5 Sherburne,	1
Brown,	2 Le Sueur,	4 Sibley,	3
Carver,	3 McLeod,	1 Stearns,	4
Chisago,	2 Morrison,	1 Steele	2
Dakota,	7 Meeker,	1 Wabashaw,	5
Dodge,	4 Mower,	2 Waseca,	2
Faribault,	1 Nicollet,	3 Washington	6
Freeborn,	2 Olmsted,	6 Winona,	7
Fillmore,	9 Ramsey,	11 Wright	3

Counties not enumerated will be entitled to one delegate each.

The State Central Committee would recommend, in order to prevent the confusion resulting from changes made in the midst of the campaign, that the County Conventions which assemble under this call, select the County Committees for the ensuing year

By order of the Republican State Central Committee

DANIEL ROHRER, Chairman

St. Paul, June 12, 1860.

Is Douglas to be Nominated?

This depends of course upon circumstances, and at the present writing circumstances are not tending, as far as we are able to judge, in that direction. We cannot see anything that has transpired since the adjournment of the Charleston Convention, that favors Mr Douglas' prospects in the least at Baltimore, but on the contrary, everything indicates that his chances are by no means as good there as they were at Charleston.

The opposition to Douglas in the Southern States never had a more determined object in view than that of defeating the "Little Giant," and by the adjournment they have been able to organize their forces for that purpose. The same may be said of his enemies in the North, by whom, if possible, he is more deliciously hated than by those of the South. The Administration will work against him to the utmost extent of its ability—it is bound to "crush him out," if possible, and altogether there is formed against him a combination of elements which his friends will have hard work to overcome.

The *great* and *enthusiastic* "sensation meetings" that have been held in this State, within the past four or five weeks, and the attempts that have been made by newspapers here, to read certain delegates to the Charleston Convention out of the party, because they saw fit to vote for some other man than Douglas, has certainly not tended much toward consummating the object for which they were gotten up, viz: that of making the people believe that Stephen A. is the only Democrat in existance worthy of the nomination, and the only man that stands a ghost of a chance of being elected. On the other hand they have had a directly opposite tendency, if we may judge by the tone of a majority of the Democratic press throughout the State. The fact is the Democratic party here, is completely broken up—split into a thousand fragments—and nothing but a powerfully healing salve—we would recomend a liberal application of Russia—will be able to bring them together.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* has of late been pitching into Rice, Becker, Fridley and Edgerton, for their complicity with the administration, all of whom it alleges have been bought to oppose Douglas, and whom also it has read out of the party, and the Stillwater *Democrat*, Winona *Democrat*, Henderson *Democrat*, St. Anthony *Express*, St. Peter *Statesman*, and a host of other papers are laying it on to the *Pioneer* rather heavily, for "abusing and villifying the *most reliable* men in the party, because they dare have opinions of their own," etc. By this we conclude that it is not as the *Pioneer* would wish to have it, that Douglas is the only man who can draw out the Democratic strength of the State.

In view of all this, nothing apparently remains for the Douglas men at Baltimore, but to surrender ingloriously or secede from the convention, and run Douglas as an Independent candidate, following up the programme laid down by that distinguished luminary in the squatter sovereignty division of the Democratic ranks, Ex. Gov. Gorman. But we shall soon see what they shall do.

The Administration Corruption and Pryor on the Stand!

The case of the People vs. James Buchanon & Co., says a cotemporary, grows rapidly in interest. Day by day the evidence against the accused becomes more conclusive and overwhelming.

A new witness has appeared upon the stand—a witness whose testimony is volunteered. Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a bright and shining light of the Southern chivalry—a pillar of the Democracy—a pink of Virginia aristocracy and courage, appears before the country as an accuser of the President. There is no ambiguity about his language; his specifications are direct and pointed. The witness testifies:

Mr. Pryor—This is my allegation, founded on uncontradicted testimony: That the President did say to the gentleman who does the public printing, you have twenty thousand dollars for your services, but here is a surplus of twenty thousand more—I demand that this be equally distributed among the editors of the *Evening Argus*, the *Pennsylvanian*, to a Mr. Medary, the editor of a paper in Ohio, and the *Constitution*.

Mr. Burnett questioning the validity of the charge, Mr. Pryor rejoined: *I speak of that which I know, for a proposition was made to me!"*

Again, on cross-examination, he added this moral thrust at the venerable tenant of the White house:

I say that the President of the United States as chief custodian of the public treasury, knew that Congress, under a mistake or misapprehension, was paying three times more than the proper price for the execution of a specific service, and he failed to call the attention of Congress to the fact, or to ask that the law might be amended so as to check this great waste and extravagance of the public funds. That is the allegation I make, and which the gentleman has extorted from me.

REMOVAL OF THE CAMBRIDGE LAND OFFICE.—We neglected to state in our last issue that the U. S. Land Office, now located at Cambridge, had been removed to Sunrise City. The removal of the Office to Sunrise will no doubt suit a majority of the residents of the District, as it is a much more convenient point than Cambridge. We clip the following item in regard to the matter, from the Stillwater *Democrat* of June 9th:

Government has issued an order for the removal of the U. S. Land Office from Cambridge to Sunrise City in Chisago county.

Sunrise City is situated on the Sunrise river, within a mile of the St. Croix, into which it empties, and is eighteen miles by the Government road from Taylor Falls. Its exact location is on sections 4 and 5, in township 35, range 50. It is already quite a village, boasting of two hotels, two blacksmith shops, two or three stores, a post office, a saw mill, we believe a flouring mill, and other improvements in proportion. The Government roads from Stillwater, St. Paul and Superior, beside other roads from different parts of the State intersect at Sunrise City, and the people of the St. Croix Valley especially, will find the land office more easy of access when removed, than at present. The office will close at Cambridge on the 18th of the present month, and open for business at Sunrise on the 21 of July.

Coggswell Gone.

By a letter we have just received from the Chairman of the State Committee, we are advised that the above gentleman has notified said Chairman that *"he no longer considers himself in connection with the Republican party."—Waseca Home Views.*

And "we are advised that" the Republican party, since his vote on the slavery question in the House last winter, have considered him nothing but a demagogue and a traitor. Why, he was kicked out of the party long ago, and the Democrats are welcome to all such accessions to their ranks. He is a true representative of Democratic priciples, and we trust will receive such promotion from that party as his honesty, fidelity and *talents* merit.

TURNING OUT A RASCAL.—Judge Gookins, in his speech at Terre Haute, to the Republicans, said:—"Abranam Lincoln has always been an honest man—from his youth to his manhood, until now he has been an honest man, but I am satisfied he will at last turn out a rascal, *about the first day of March next.*"

IN consequence of their being no mail since Friday last, we are unable to give our readers any news of importance this week.

READ the call in another column for a Republican State Convention.

Sumner's Speech.

The Albany *Journal*, of the 5th inst., in speaking of the speech delivered in the U. S. Senate Chamber, by that great statesman, Charles Sumner, on the 4th inst., says:—"On the 22d of May, four years ago, we were startled with the news that Charles Sumner had been struck down in the Senate Chamber and nearly killed. Yesterday, for the first time since that event, his eloquence again enchained the attention of the Senate.—The Speech which provoked the assault in 1856 has been more than matched in the one just delivered. The former Speech was read by millions, and the last is undoubtedly destined to receive a still wider attention. The glowing eloquence and surpassing erudition of Mr. Sumner, give to all his Speeches an attraction difficult to resist even by those who dislike the doctrines he proclaims. His last Speech is characterized not only by his usual brilliancy of style, but contains a striking array of facts and statistics which must have cost much patient toil in collecting. Its great length precludes to some extent its publication in news-papers, but it will be published in pamphlets and be brought within the reach of everybody."

Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance.

A more concisely written letter than the following we never read, considering the subject. It is all that is needed to harmonize every section of the North:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 23, 1850.

Hon. Geo. Ashmun, President of the Republican National Convention:

SIR:—I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprised in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a committee of the Convention for that purpose. The declaration of principles and sentiments which accompany your letter, meets my approval, and it shall be my care not to violate it or disregard it in any particular.

Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention—to the rights of all the States and Territories and people of the nation—to the individuality of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Hamlin's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1860.—GENTLEMEN: Your official communication of the 18th inst., informing me that the Representatives of the Republican party of the United States assembled at Chicago on that day, had by unanimous vote selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, has been received, together with the resolutions adopted by the Convention as its declaration of principles.

These resolutions enunciate clearly and forcibly the principles which unite us, and the objects proposed to be accomplished. They address themselves to all, and there is neither necessity nor propriety in my entering upon a discussion of any of them; they have the approval of my judgment, and in any action of mine will be faithfully and cordially sustained. I am profoundly grateful to those with whom it is my pride and pleasure to co-operate, for the nomination so unexpectedly conferred, and I desire to tender, through you, to the members of the Convention, my sincere thanks for the confidence thus reposed in me.

Should the nomination which I now accept, be ratified by the people, and the duties devolve upon me of presiding over the Senate of the United States, it will be my earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge them with a just regard for the rights of all that is to be observed in connection with the doings of the Republican Convention—that a paramount object with us is to preserve the normal condition of our national domain as homes of freemen.

The able advocate and defender of Republican principles whom you have nominated for the highest place that can gratify the ambition of millions, from a State which has been made what it is by special action in that respect, of wise and good men who formed our institutions. The rights of free labor have there been vindicated and maintained. The thrift and enterprise which so distinguished Illinois, one of the most flourishing States of the glorious West, we would see secured to all the Territories of the Union, and restore peace and harmony to the whole county, by bringing back the government to what it was under the wise and patriotic men who created it.

If the Republicans shall succeed in that object, as they hope to, they will be held in grateful remembrence by the busy and teeming millions of future ages.

I am very truly yours,

H. HAMLIN.

To Hon. Geo. Ashmun, &c.

THE MAINE WASHBURNE.—The Republicans of Maine have nominated Israel Washburne, Jr., as their candidate for Governor. Mr. Washburne is now a member of Congress, and is well known as one of the family of Washburnes, of which three brothers are now in Congress. He has represented his district in Congress for the last ten years, almost without opposition. The State has now testified its appreciation of his services by nominating him for Governor.—Everybody will coincide that the nomination is one eminently fit to be made.—*Minnesotian.*

Complimentary.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Courier and Inquirer*, pays the Minnesota delegation in Congress the following handsome yet well deserved compliment:

"The Homestead Bill which has passed the Senate, will probably be amended in the House by the substitution of the House bill which was very carefully framed for the benefit of settlers, by persons of great practical experience and sound judgement. Among them I may name Col. Cyrus Aldrich, a new member from Minnesota, who was for several years a land officer in Illinois and is perfectly familiar with the necessities of settlers in new countries, and also with the tricks of land speculators for depriving settlers of pre-emption rights. The Senate bill is very imperfect as a Homestead Bill, scarcely deserving the name. While upon this subject, I desire to say one word about the whole Republican Delegation from Minnesota. The Senator, Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. Windom, of the House, are both good talking men, and have given us two of the best campaign speeches on the Homestead which have been made. Like Col. Aldrich, they are popular and influential. Thus far they have succeded in carrying through the House every measure they have asked for the benefit of their new State. This they could not have done without much labor and great tact and good management—not that the measures were not deserving, but that nearly one half of the meritorious bills are defeated each Congress for lack of time to get them up.—Last session Minnesota was represented here by two very clever Democrats in both Houses, but they could get no legislation for their State, simply for want of tact. Their party was largely in the majority in Congress, but the members of it had no care for Minnesota. The Republicans in the last campaign promised the people that the interests of the State should receive attention in Congress if that party was successful. I now only wish to remind the Minnesotians that the pledge is being redeemed."

The Cattle Disease.

The cattle distemper, which has been making such havoc among the herds in some sections of the New England States, would now seem to be approaching the middle and western States. It has already made its appearance in New Jersey, within twelve miles of New York, so that no less than six of the largest dairy and beef producing States in the East, have the malady within their borders. The combined medical knowledge of New England has been unable to put a check to the distemper, or even to discover the cause for its existence. The disease does not seem to require a close proximity of the healthy to the affected cattle in order to communicate the complaint. Instances are cited where herds have been affected fatally, when the nearest known cases were at least eight miles distant. It is demonstrated that the time of exposure to the period when the disease is noticeable, varies from six to fourteen days, and that the stage of the disease, when the infected imparts to the healthy the distemper, is shortly after exposure, and before the malady assumes a visible aspect.

This is a matter nearly concerning the the farmers of Minnesota, and the utmost vigilance should be exercised in regard to the importation of cattle into the State. In Ohio, a commission has been appointed by the Governor, to visit New England, and examine, note and report upon the disease.—*Pioneer.*

Compliment to Carl Schurz.

The magnificent speech, delivered by Carl Schurz, at the Republican ratification meeting in Milwaukee, is highly commended every where. The New York *Tribune* says:

"This is the season of eloquence; but of all the ten thousand political speeches which it has been our duty to read, that of Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, made at Milwaukee last Wednesday, is perhaps the most eloquent and inspiring. We regret that we have not room to copy it."

And the Albany *Evening Journal* adds:

"Carl Schurz has recently made a speech at Milwaukee, which is pronounced by those who heard and those who read it, to be the very masterpiece of eloquence."

FROM THE RED RIVER.—An extra from the *Nor'-Wester*, published at Fort Garry, and dated June 1st, gives a very interesting account of the return of the Anson Northrup from her trip on the Red River of the North. Mr. R. C. Burbank of this city, was on board, and represents that from Red Lake River to Fort Garry there is at all times a depth of water sufficient to float the largest craft on the Mississippi river. It is the intention of Mr. Burbank to run from Fort Garry to Georgetown in 10 days. He also expects to set down passengers in St. Paul from Fort Garry in nine days. The goods by the boat were for the Hudson Bay Company.—*Minnesotian and Times.*

"VERY FEW TIMOCRATS."—Among others who went to Chicago from Kittanning, Pa., was an excnetric old merchant and excellent Republican, whose tongue has a pretty strong German accent. After his return he was relating to a group of his neighbors the scenes and incidents of the Convention, among whom was a leading Democrat, who remarked: "I suppose, Mr. M———, there were any amount of pickpockets in such a crowd as that." "No, doctor," was the reply, *"tere were very few Timocrats dere."*

The letter of Horace Greeley to Senator Seward, of which so much has been said, has been placed in Mr. Weed's hands and by the latter returned to Mr. Greeley for publication.

Early History.

Rev. William T. Boutwell, now of Washington county, Minnesota, visited this country in 1832, in company with Schoolcraft and Dr. Houghton, for the purpose of reporting as to the practicability of establishing missions. Mr. Boutwell has ever since been one of our most worthy and indefatigable laborers in establishing missions and promoting the cause of Christianity on the frontier. I shall refer to him again in some future article. Extracts from his journal are both interesting and instructive.

From 1819 to 1836 this valley was under the jurisdiction of Crawford county, Michigan, there being no white inhabitants "save Indian Traders." There was no law dispensed in this region, only the law that might makes right. In 1836 the Territory of Wisconsin, comprising all of Michigan west of the great Lakes; also all that portion of Missouri Territory, out of which was formed the State of Iowa, which was organized as a Territory in 1838, and admitted as a State in 1846; also that portion of Minnesota which lies west of the present State—yet unorganized—known as Dakota, was organized. The news of the passage of the bill enacting the new Territory of Wisconsin was greeted with acclamations of joy. Being a sojourner at that time in the little village of Milwaukee, I became acquainted with the enthusiasm which these tidings created. The first Legislature metat Belmont, a small town built at the foot of those beautiful mounds, a few miles northeast of Plattville, Grant County, Wis. Burlington was made the temporary Capital, and Madison was to be the permanent one. Although but little was done at lumbering in those days in the Western wilds, the legislators were skilled in "log rolling," and that without "cautdogs."

The year 1837 forms a new era in our history. Gov. Henry Dodge, of Wis., on the part of the National Government, was appointed to negotiate with the Ojibways. They met at Fort Snelling. A treaty was made, the Indians ceding to the U. S., all their lands east of the Mississippi, to near the head waters of the St. Croix and Chippewa rivers.

A deputation of Dakotas at Washington, the same year, ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi to the parent Government, thus opening to settlement all this portion of Minnesota and Wisconsin. But few adventurers made their way into this far off region, however, for many years. A steamer once in two months was the only mode of travel, excepting by birch canoe,

I met a party at Prarie du Chien in October 1837 who had ascended into the new purchase as high up as St. Croix Falls—or as they termed it, where creation ended. Where a large river capable of floating a steamer, burst out of a solid rock, they came to the conclusion it was the veritable one that Moses smote. Of one thing they were sure, they had seen the "elephant with his quills erect." They were satisfied, and were returning to their New England homes.

When I first paddled a bateau through the dells, how fresh to my mind came back the language of those adventurers. A large river flowing out of these masses of rock, their perpendicular hights, with cragged tops, surmounted with evergreen—(pine) how grand! how magnificent! Language is not capable of expressing the wonders of this gorgeous mass. While the eye is gazing, the heart swells out with admiration, at the handiwork of God.

Immediately after the treaty, as was the custom in those days, claims were made of many of the principal water falls, and other valuable locations. Franklin Steele made the first claim at the Falls of the St. Croix, and Messrs Baker & Taylor made the first claim in 1837, and commenced the first improvements at Taylor Falls in 1838. Mr. Baker afterwards died at Fort Snelling, and Mr. Taylor now lives in Washington county, well known as "Uncle Jesse." On the 15th of June, 1838, Congress ratified the treaty. The steamer Palmyra, which was the first steamboat that ascended the St. Croix, brought the news of its ratification. On this boat Samuel Burkelo, Orange Walker and others, who were interested in the Marine Mills, came into the country and commenced at the place where that thriving town now stands.

The steamer Palmyra landed at the Falls July 17th, 1838. CHISAGO.

More Corruption.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Col. Forney was before the Covode Committee, two hours to-day. It is said to be of so important a nature that a copy of it will be forwarded to the President for examination before being made public. Contrary to the usual practice of the Committee they placed the witness under an obligation not to reveal his testimony until it is concluded and the President makes known his pleasure on the subject.

Threats Against Senator Sumner's Life.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Information was lodged with Mayor Barrett, without the knowledge of Mr. Sumner, that the latter's room was improperly invaded, and that threats had been made against his life.

The Mayor promptly investigated the matter. Upon ascertaining the fact that the offender committed the act while in a state of intoxication, and did not intend any injury to Mr. Sumner, Mayor Barrett accompanied the gentleman, who gave his name as Capt. Henry, to Mr. Sumner's room and he duly apologized to Mr. S., which was satisfatory to the latter.

Richmond Convention.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, says: "The Richmond Convention is confessedly a fizzle. All the States represented there, except South Carolina, have commissioned their delegates to Baltimore, and there is a full undesrtanding among them as to another disruption, unless the Southern demands be conceded. The general expectation here, now, is that two Democratic candidates will be run—Mr. Douglas by the Northern wing, and Mr. Hunter or Mr. Davis by the Southern.—There is no basis or prospect of a reconciliation.

Washington Matters

WASHINGTON, June 11.—It is stated that Mr. Blair has now received perfect vindication from the House, and established his legal rights. He is willing to resign his seat to meet Mr. Barrett or any other competitor. His friends protest against any such concession.

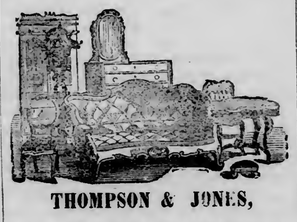
As there are two Capt. Henrys in this city, it is proper to state that the one identified with the Sumner affair is Jas. L. Henry, of Ky., an examiner in the Patent Office, and not Patrick I. Henry, Attorney, late of Virginia.

The Railroad between Milwaukee and La Crosse, that for a time sported a new name, "Milwaukee and Minnesota," has resumed its original and appropriate one of La Crosse and Milwaukee.

OF 818 miles of railroad in Cuba, 500 miles are now in full operation, and the balance will be opened as soon as possible. Seventeen millions of dollars were invested.

New Advertisements.

Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUAFCTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order, upon the shortest notice,

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Inclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Childrens' Cribs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enameled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Plaining, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

June 21, 1860. 18 y

J. SPENCE WHITE. H. A. JAY.

White & Jay,

Attorneys at Law,

Prescott, Wisconsin.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the State of Wisconsin, and attend by arrangements with reliable firms, to claims in any part of the United States. Office in "Swem,s Building, (up stairs) Broad street. n1-1y

Folsom & Dresser,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

DRY GOODS,

AND

Ready Made Clothing,

Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE, &c.,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MIN.

A Full Assortment of
PLANES,
CHISELS,
FILES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HOES,
SHOVELS,
HAY FORKS,
BUTTS & SCREWS,
RIFLES,
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
POWDER FLASKS,
PERCUSSION CAPS,
&c., &c.

SADDLERY.

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars Hames, Double Reins, Whips, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every style.
LADIES' GAITERS,
HALF GAITERS,
SLIPPERS,
MISSES GAITERS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS & SHOES.

Queensware.

A general assortment of every style and description.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, TABLES,
ROCKERS, STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., &c.

TIN WARE.

A large and full assortment of every description.

PAINTS & OILS,

PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, GRINDSTONES,

Stove Pipe, &c. &c,.

At such prices as cannot fail to suit customers, for

Cash or Ready Pay.

Positively no Goods Sold on Credit.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1

PUTNAM HOUSE,

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,

Stillwater, Min.

THE Proprietor, having thoroughly renovated, remodeled and refurnished the above house, is happy to announce that it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Having had seven years' experience at the business, I trust I shall not be considered a 'gasser' when I say that I am *bound* to keep as good a hotel as there is in the country.

Board 75 cts per day.

Attached to the house is a good stable with careful and attentive ostlers always in attendance.

☞ Passengers taken to and from the boats free of charge. 14 1y

Farming Lands,

FOR SALE CHEAP

THE subscribes offers for sale choice selected farming lands, at prices and on terms that will justify the actual settle to apply. Situated as follows:

Town 38, Range 17; towa 38, range 18; towns 32, 33, 34, 35, and 37, range 19; towns 32, 35, 35, range 20, towns 35. 36, range 21.

W. H. C. FOLSOM.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON account of our connection with an extensive Shoe House at Boston, we are selling Boots and Shoes to

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

as low as they can obtain them in

NEW YORK, CHICAGO OR ST. LOUIS.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.,

THIRD STREET. - - - - ST PAUL, MIN.

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY

Saint Croix River Packet,

W. A. KNAPP,

A. Leach, - - Master.

WILL run during the entire season of navigation, between Taylors Falls and Prescott, leaving the former place at 7 o'clock, A. M. precisely, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning on alternate days.

The Reporter.

LOCAL COLUMN.

County Officers

Oscar Roos, Register of Deeds—office, corner of second and River streets

William Comer, County Treasurer—office with Register of Deeds.

Selah Whiting, County Auditor—office with Register of Deeds

Henry H. Newbery, Clerk of District Court—office with Register of Deeds

J. D. Ballard, Sheriff—office at dwelling on Basal street

Ward W. Folsom, Judge of Probate—office at Folsom House on corner of Basal and Goverment street

M. J. Webb Coroner—office at Chisago House corner of Main and Bench street.

G. Munch, County Surveyor—office at dwelling, corner Second and River streets

BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS

F. D. Chapman, Sunrise, Chairman; Geo. E. Folsom, Rushseba; J. Runyan, Amador; S. J. Smith, Taylor Falls; A. Smith, Franconia; E. Moore, Wyoming; J. Moukanson, Chisago Lake.

Officers of Town Council.

F. D. Whiting, President; S. D. Gould, Secretary S. J. Smith, Treasurer.

Council—W. H. C. Folsom, E. W. Holman, L. W. Folsom.

Thomas Lacy, Justice of the Peace.

J. D. Ballard, Marshal.

Geo. W. Seymour, Engineer

do do Assessor.

T. I. Kenyon, Street Commissioner.

Mail Arrangements.

DEPARTURES

The Eastern, Southern and St. Paul mails leave Taylor Falls every Monday and Thursday, at 7 A. M.; the Sunrise and Superior every Thursday at 6 A. M.; the Wyoming and Chisago City every Wednesday at 1 P. M.; the St. Croix Falls and Osceola every Tuesday and Friday, upon the arrival of the Southern mails, and return in time for the departure of the same.

ARRIVALS

The Eastern, Southern and St. Paul mails arrive every Tuesday and Friday at 6 P. M.; Wyoming and Chisago City every Wednesday, at 12 M., and the Sunrise and Superior every Thursday, at 9 P. M.

GEO. W. SEYMOUR, Postmaster.

Church Directory.

Public Religious Services will be held by the Rev. A. M. Terbet, Baptist, and the Rev. W. McKinley, Methodist, alternately at the following times and places:

Taylor Falls, every Sabbath, at 10 1-2 A. M. and 6 1-2 P. M.; Saint Croix Fall, every Sabbath, at 10 1-2 A. M.; Franconia, every Sabbath, at 2 1-2 P. M.

AN INDIAN SHOT BY A WHITE MAN.—On Thursday morning last, about 4 o'clock, a man by the name of Harrison Shultz—who is doubtless well known to many citizens of this place—deliberately and coolly shot an Indian, at the Saloon in the town of St Croix Falls. As near as we can learn, the following are the facts connected with the murder:

Shultz, the murderer, has resided in this country some eight or ten years, and for the greater part of that time has led a dissolute and exceedingly reckless life.—What time he has not been under the influence of liquor, for the past four or five years, he has followed the occupation of hunting. He has for the most of the time lived with the Indians, and adopted their habits and customs. He is a powerfully built man, about 6 feet 3 inches in height, with a large bony frame, and well developed muscles. His countenance, however, is not of a very prepossessing nature, and to the close observer exhibits traits of a malignant character.

About three years ago, in a drunken debauch with the Indians, Shultz was severely stabbed by one of the dark eyed maidens of the Chippewa tribe, and to revenge himself returned the compliment by killing with a knife a sister to his own wife, and the wife of the Indian killed by him on Thursday last. As a matter of course this stirred up the passions of the relatives of the woman, who swore that they would not rest, day nor night, until the murderer's victim was avenged.—"Blood for blood" they must and would have—Shultz's scalp was the only thing that could slake their revengeful thirst, and from that to the present time they have been on the alert, for an opportunity to take his life. This they have boldly declared to whites, as well as their own people, and we have no doubt but such is the fact. On Wednesday night Shultz was in town, and as usual was a great deal the worse off for liquor. It appears that he went over to the other side of the river—to the Saloon kept by Charles Emery—and while there was told that the Indian, Oga-ma-ge-gie by name, had been there, and had threatened his life. The only reply he made was, "if he can shoot quicker than I, all right."

Immediately after he saw the Indian coming towards the Saloon, with gun in hand, which caused him to beat a retreat to an adjoining room, where he could have a better opportunity to reconnoiter, and also be out of range of the Indians gun. When the Indian entered the saloon he stood his fowling piece up beside the house. Shultz noticed this and stepping from his hiding place, raised his gun for the purpose of shooting him, when Mr. Emery caught hold of it and told him he must not shoot in the house. He said in reply, laughing, "well I will go out doors, then," which he did, and leveling his shooting-piece at the aborigine, shot him, killing him with scarcely a struggle.

His gun was loaded with one bullet and three buck-shot, all of which took effect under the right ear and came out on the top of his head, leaving a hole as large as a common sized hen's egg.

As soon as the bloody deed was performed, he commenced re-loading his gun with the utmost nonchalance possible, as he said, for another, the son of the deceased, who he said was on his track, and who would kill him if he got a chance, which we doubt not would have been the case, had he not kept out of his way.

A coronor's jury was summoned on Thursday morning, who brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts stated above, and we suppose this will be the last of it, although we understand that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Shultz. He remained on this side of the river in a state of utter stuperfaction, until Saturday morning, when, bidding farewell to his dusky squaw and little child, amid tears and sighs, took passage on the Allen, for climes more congenial to his tastes, where we trust he may reform, and be once more a man, for we are informed that he was once a gentleman of good feelings and of a very good education. His squaw has borne him four children, all of whom are living, and we learn that he appeared much grieved at the thought of leaving them behind.

When he left he said he should go home to his relatives in N. Y.—that this country was too hot for him, etc., and there are but very few who will regret his departure. One thing is morally certain. his life was in danger as long as he remained here, and it was well for him that he went.

The circumstance of the Indian's death created no excitement whatever, not half so much as the slaughtering of a bear or wolf would have done. He was buried in an hour or two after his death, and this is probably the last of poor Oga-ma-ge-gie. Peace to his ashes.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.—We learn that the Swede population contemplate erecting a church in the vicinity of town, the coming season.——A movement is on foot to organize a Brass Band in town. We have not learned what progress has been made, but hope the thing will be successful.——Our St. Croix river packets, of late, have been making excellent time, having arrived at our levee, for the past week or two, as early as half-past six, P. M. We hope this may continue.——The Allen came in early on Monday night, bringing no mails, and immediately left for Stillwater, in order to give the officers of the boat an opportunity of attending the Anniversary Ball of the Stillwater Guards.——A severe gale visited Stillwater, Marine, and other towns along the river, early on Sunday morning last. At Stillwater, Messrs Hersey Staples & Co.'s lower boom was broken, and the logs let out into the Lake. They were all secured, however, without much loss. Rumor says that one man was drowned, but we cannot vouch for its correctness. We believe a raft was also torn to pieces by the wind. Up this way the gale did no damage.——Mr. G. W. Smith and others, leave town to-day for an exploring tour up the St. Croix river and its tributaries. We understand that they go for copper. Success to them.——Hon. W. H. C. Folsom left town yesterday for St. Louis, where he will remain four or five weeks.——The weather since our last issue has been "slightually" warm; not too much so, however, for the "craps."——Brayton, the Jeweller, appears to be full of business. Take your watches there and we warrent he'll make them tick if their is any tick in them. This repairing watches is a very tick-leish business, providing one has to go on tick to get it done. Brayton don't trust.——Anton Baier keeps pegging away, and is bound to supply the citizens of our town with boots & shoes at low prices for cash. We advise all who want anything in his line to give him a call.——What's to be done on the Fourth? is the question now being asked by every one. It is a question, too, that we are at present wholly unable to answer. By our next issue we hope to be able to give our readers a definite answer in regard to it, and also a programme for a celebration.——The Stillwater Guards have accepted an invitation from the St. Paul military to be present at that city, on the 4th, to participate in a grand celebration. A *high* time is anticipated.——Fine ripe strawberries are retailing in our market at 10 cents per quart.——The river is fast receding, the logs are nearly all down, money is "tight," and locals scarce.

LARGE AND NICE STRAWBERIES.—We took a stroll over the river with some friends, last week, and while there visited the garden of Mrs W. S. Hungerford, which we pronounce the most productive, the nicest laid out and decidedly the best one in the country. Mrs. Hungerford gave us some of the finest strawberries we have ever seen. They were very large, and although not fully matured, were of exceedingly delicious flavor.—They were, we believe, of the Hovey Seedling and Black Prince species. Last season Mrs. H. gathered about sixteen quarts per day from her vines, while the strawberry season lasted, and this year she will get as many more. Her vegetables are also farther advanced than any we have seen this year.

Hon. Cyrus Aldrich will accept our thanks for Public Documents—parts 1, 2 and 3, of Presidents Message and accompanying documents.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—Notice the advertisement in this week's paper, of Messrs Thompson & Jones, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Furniture, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., at Osceola, Wis.—They have just got their building repaired, added new machinery, and are now ready to make anything in their line, at greatly reduced prices. They can "turn out" as good work as can be found anywhere in the St. Croix Valley, are enterprising and worthy men, and we bespeak for them a liberal share of the public patronage.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER AND COPPER.—We were shown on Thursday last, by Major Murphy, of St. Croix Falls, a piece of substance found by him, in the vicinity of the St. Croix Hotel, which, upon examination, proved to be a solid piece of metal composed of nearly equal parts of silver and copper. The Major thinks that precious metals abound in that section to a great extent, and at no distant day will be brought to light, one of the most extensive mining regions in the country: We think so too.

See advertisement of the steamer W. A. Knapp, in another column. This little boat has become very popular since her arrival in the trade, and is worthy of the support given her by the people along the river. Capt. Leach is a whole souled, accommodating man, and knows how to make his passengers comfortable She leaves Taylor Falls on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning on alternate days.

The H. S. Allen still continues to receive a full share of patronage, which she in every respect deserves. Her officers throughout do all in their power to accommodate those who travel with them. Long may she wave.

Unquestionably the Best Sustained Work of the Kind in the World.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The most popular monthly in the world.—N. Y. OBS'R.

No magazine in Europe or America is so well known—none has half so many readers, and we may safely say none has received so large a tribute of admiration from the cultivated classes, that delight in a healthy, diversified, elevating periodical literature It is the foremost magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more entertaining friend than Harper's Magazine.—METH PROTESTANT

Twenty-five cents buys it—the cheapest, richest and most lasting luxury for the money that we know Three dollars secures it for one year, and what three dollars ever went so far? Put the same amount in clothes, eating, drinking, furniture, and how much of a substantial thing is obtained? If ideas, facts and sentiments have a monetary value—above all, if the humor that refreshes, the pleasantries that bring a gentle smile, and brighten the passage of a truth to your brain, and the happy combination of the real and imaginative, without which no one can live a life above the animal, are to be put into the scale opposite to dollars and cents, then you may be certain, that if Harper were three or four times as dear, it would amply repay its price. It is a magazine proper with the idea and purpose of a magazine—not a book, not a scientific periodical, nor yet a supplier of light gossip and chatty anecdotes—but a magazine that takes every form of interesting, dignified, and attractive literature in its grasp.—SOUTHERN TIMES.

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading, such as can not be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—Boston Courier.

Unquestionably it is the best sustained work of the kind in the language—that is to say in the world The splendid monthly essays from the Editor's Table are above price.—N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal.

TERMS

The magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number The semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at two dollars each, and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish their back numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each Nineteen volumes are now ready bound in cloth, and also in half calf.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the magazine They will also supply clubs of two persons at five dollars a year, or five persons at $8 a year. Clergymen and teachers supplied at $2a year Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also the bound volumes.

The magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the office where the magazine is received, is three cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

NEW TIN SHOP,

MICHAEL GONTER, PROPRIETOR,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the town and county, that he has recently "opened up" at the old stand, where he is ready to accommodate old customers and new with anything in his line, on reasonable terms: A large supply of tinware constantly on hand.

Old Rags and Copper taken in exchange for goods. 4-1y

Barnes & Hutchins,

AGENTS FOR THE

Minnesota Packet Company,

NORTHERN LINE,

La Crosse & Milwaukee,

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI,

—AND—

Illinois Central

RAIL ROADS

AND

Northwestern Express Company.

Rates of fare from Prescott to points East or South ALWAYS less than from St. Paul or Stillwater. 14 6m

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Notice.

THOSE indebted to Taylor & Fox on account, will please call and settle the same previous to the 1st of June next, unless they prefer the same should be adjusted by law. TAYLOR & FOX.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 29. n2-tf

Here we are at Last,

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE,

WITH AN

Extensive Stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

DeLaines, Challis,

BRILLANTES, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

French and American Prints

ALL OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES.

SILK CRAPE, STRAW

—AND—

CHIP BONNETS.

ALSO,

LADIES' AND MISSES'

BLOOMERS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

FLOWERS,

Rushes and Ribbons.

HOSIERY.

A full stock of Ladies' Woolen, Worsted and

COTTON HOSE,

Ladies Silk, Worsted and

COTTON GLOVES.

Also, a Full Stock of

Gents' Half Hose.

Clothe of all descriptions, for Gents' Summer Wear.

French Cassimere, Satinet,

Tweed of all varieties, from 25 to $1,75 per yard.

Also, a Large Stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS AND CAPS,

All of the Latest Styles.

BOOTS & SHOES.

I have a complete Stock of every style of Ladies, Misses, Mens, Boys and Children's Boots, Brogans, Shoes and Slippers.

CROCKERY, EARTHEN

AND

STONE WARE

Constantly on hand.

STEEL PLOWS

And a general assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Suitable for this Market.

A large stock of

Groceries & Provisions,

Foreign and Domestic Liquors at Wholesale or Retail.

I WILL here state to the public that I have on hand a complete and full assortment suitable for this market, which I have purchased for cash of manufactures and importers, and feel confident that I can sell goods as low as they can be bought at any point on the St. Croix.

I invite all wishing to purchase goods to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I shall be pleased to show goods and give prices to all who may favor me with a call.

Goods sold for cash or ready pay only.

Quick sales and small profits is my motto.

Most all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

E. W. HOLMAN.

10-tf

E. W. HOLMAN,

STEAMBOAT AGENT,

STORAGE, FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

AT THE WAREHOUSE

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. W. MULLEN,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

10-tf.

Beardsley & Lyford,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Nails, Glass,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Levee, Prescott, - - Wisconsin

WOULD announce to the people of the St. Croix Valley that they have on hand a large supply of the above described goods which they will sell at very low figures. Our goods were purchased especially for the up river market, and we are confident we can satisy all, as regards quantity quality and price. 14 tf

---

NEW MEAT MARKET,

Ballard & Brust,

PROPRIETORS,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country that they have recently formed a copartnership and have opened a shop on Bench street, at which place can be found, at all times, a choice lot of

FRESH MEATS,

HAMS, SHOULDERS, CORNED-BEEF,

Mackerel, White-Fish;

LARD AND TALLOW.

The highest cash prices paid for

Fat Beef Cattle,

HOGS AND HIDES.

Terms cash,
Taylor Falls, May 24. 14-tf

GEO. R. MELVILL,

[Successor to Lorrain & Co.,]

WHOLESALE GROCER,

FORWARDING,

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

CIGARS, &c.,

86 LEVEE,

GALENA, ILLINOIS.

Agent for N. Y. Rifle and Blasting Powder, and Warren's Roofing Material. 14 6m

---

M. A. DOWLING,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WILL attend to paying taxes for non-residents, furnishing abstracts of titles, &c.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Hon N. C. D. Taylor,	Taylor Falls, Min.
Hon W. H. C. Folsom,	" "
Hon R. C. Murphy,	St. Croix Falls, Wis.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D. C.
Hon. S. Nelson,	Stillwater, Min.
Hon T. M. Fullerton,	" "
Hon G. L. Becker,	St. Paul "
Samuel Register, Esq,	Dover, Delaware

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY

St. Croix River U. S. Mail Packet,

H. S ALLEN,

Isaac Gray Master.

WILL leave Prescott Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Taylor Falls Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, forming a direct connection with the R. R. and St. Louis Packets.

E. A. Beach,

DAGUERREIAN ARTIST,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

AMBROTYPES, Daguerreotypes and Melanotypes taken on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction. Rooms opposite the county buildings. n2-1y

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Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Allen H. Griswold and Harriet T. Griswold his wife, of St. Paul, Ramsey County, and Territory (now State) of Minnesota, to James M Griswold of Glastenburg, county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, dated October first A. D. 1856, whereby said Allen H. Griswold and Harriet T. Griswold his wife, did grant, bargain sell and convey unto the said James M. Griswold, his heirs and assigns, the following described tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Chisago county, Territory [now State] of Minnesota, to-wit:

"Township thirty four, north of range twenty one west, Chisago county, and Territory of Minnesota, containing one hundred and forty-five acres, situated upon the north half of the northeast quarter and south east quarter of the northeast quarter of section two."

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for $443, bearing even date therewith, and payable one year from date. Said mortgage contains a power of sale and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Chisago county, on the 29th day of November, 1856, at six o'clock, P. M., in book "A" of mortgages, pages 422 and 423. There is now claimed to be due on said mortgage the sum of $522.74, and no suit or proceeding has been instituted at law for the recovery of the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the mortgaged premises above described will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Register of Deeds office, in Chisago county, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of June 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount then due on said note and mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure.

Dated St. Paul, May 9, 1860.

JAMES M. GRISWOLD,
Mortgagee.

R. F. CROWELL,
Att'y for Mortgagee. 18-6w

GEO. W. SEYMOUR. SHERWOOD D. GOULD.

Seymour & Gould.

GENERAL AGENTS,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

ARE prepared to furnish full and complete abstracts of title to lands in Chisago county, and will give prompt attention to the payment of taxes in Pine and Chisago counties, Minnesota, and Polk county, Wisconsin.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Hon. W. H. C. Folsom,	Taylor Falls, Minn.
Col. L. W. Folsom,	" "
Josh. L. Taylor,	" "
Hon. D. A. Robertson,	St. Paul, Minn.
Hon. E. S. Edgerton,	" "
Sanborn, French & Lund,	" "
Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.,	Chicago, Illinois.
Hon. Uri Osgood,	Joliet, "
Ira Smith, Jr., & Co.,	New York City.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D. C

n1-1y

COLLECTION OFFICE

—AND—

GENERAL AGENCY.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,

ST. CROIX FALLS, WISCONSIN.

WILL give prompt attention to collections in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, attend to payment of taxes for non-residents on lands in Polk, Dallas and Burnett counties, furnish abstracts of titles to all lands in the above counties, and locate land warrants. Selected pine and farming lands for sale.

Reference given in any or all of the principal cities, east or west.

Notary Public.

Office in St. Croix Hotel. 5-3m

Thomas Lacy,

STORAGE, RECEIVING, FORWARDING

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

AT the Steamboat Landing, Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

TAXES.

Will also attend to the paying of taxes in Chisago county, Minnesota, for non-residents. All business personally attended to.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Lumber.

ASSORTED qualities kept on hand and for sale at reduced prics, at the Chisago mills. W. H. C. FOLSOM.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

1300 ACRES choice farming lands are now offered for sale by the undersigned at

REDUCED PRICES,

and in quantities to suit.

These lands are situated in the most desirable localities in Chisago County.

Persons who contemplate settling or purchasing in this vicinity, would do well to call at my office in Taylor Falls, Min., or address me at the same place. M. A. DOWLING.

Taylor Falls, June 6, 1860. 16 3m

NEW JEWELRY SHOP,

C. W. BRAYTON, PROPRIETOR,

Taylor Falls, Min.

THE proprietor takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Taylor Falls and vicinity that he has located permanently in their midst, for the purpose of carrying on the jewelry business in all its various branches. Having had considerable experience at the business, I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction. Shop one door south of the Postoffice.

Taylor Falls, May 30, 1860. 15 tf

Bateaux and Skiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates. PETER ABEAR.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Bateaux for Sale.

BATEAUX and other boats always on hand and made to order, on short notice, at the Snake River dam.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF LUMBER

kept on hand, and can be delivered at any point on the river, between this place and Taylor Falls, at prices to suit the times.

EMIL MUNCH,
4-6m* Chengwatana, Pine Co., Min.

1860. 1860.

D. W. Armstrong & Co.,

Commission, Forwarding,

RECEIVING,

AND STORAGE.

PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce.

Agents for North Western Express Co.
" Northern Line of Packets.
" Sale of Tickets for the Rail Roads East and South.
" the Piscataqua M. F. & M. Insurance Co.

General Steamboat Agents and Bill collectors.

☞ N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times.

BROWN WAREHOUSE, LOWER LEVEE,

STILLWATER, - - MINNESOTA,
n-8 6-m

Chisago House,

TAYLOR FALLS - - MINNESOTA,

M. J. WEBB, Proprietor.

(Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best the market affords, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers, so that beast, as well as man, will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1860. n1-1y

PRESCOTT ADV'S.

J. M. McKee,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

Concert Hall Building,

RESCOTT, - - - WIS.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Blank and School Books, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Toys and Yankee Notions. Harrison's best

Toilet and Washing Soaps,

Perfumery, Flavoring Extracts,

Whips, Canes, Willow Ware, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Pens of every variety, Harrisons, Conger & Fields, Davids, and Arnold's

WRITING FLUIDS AND INKS,

Diaries and Journals for 1860, Juvenile Books, Bird Cages, Door Mats, Cigars, and a thousand and one articles too numerous to mention.

The Book and Variety Store is the oldest establishment of the kind in the St. Croix Valley, and having had a long experience at the business, I am confident that I can sell goods cheaper than can be purchased at any house in the country. My motto, "Quick sales and small profits," will be strictly adhered to; and all in want of anything in my line, will please give me a call and satisfy themselves, both in respect to quality and price. n1-1y

---

N. S. Dunbar,

WHOLESALE ND RETAIL DEALER

—IN—

Groceries & Provisions,

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,

Pork, Fish, Salt, Butter, Lard, Oils,

CHEESE, SYRUPS,

Wooden and Willow Ware, Rope,

NILS, ETC., ETC.

—ALSO—

A Fine Lot of Segars & Liquors.

Country Produce always on hand.

NO. 7, LEVEE.

PRESCOTT, - - - *WIS.*
n1-1y

G. H. Nichols,

Commission Merchant,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

WINES, LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A GOOD supply of boat stores constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of pork, hams, shoulders and lard kept on hand, and for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates for cash.

Brick Building, on the Levee, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

Barnes & Hutchins,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

GENERAL RAILROAD

—AND—

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

NO. 2, LEVEE,

Prescott, - - - - - Wis.
n1-1y

A. O. Snyder,

DEALER IN

Hard ware, Stove,s Iron,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

IN fact, everything a man wants or can think of in the mercantile business. At the sign of the Big Stove, Broad street, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

---

Dill & Brother,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Segars,

BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

BROAD STREET, - - PRESCOTT, WIS.
n1-1y

Steam Cabinet

AND

Chair Factory.

P. HERZOG, continues to manufacture all kinds of Furniture, which he offers chea for cash or produce, at wholesale or retail, at the old stand of the Prescott Steam Cabinet and Chair Factory, Broad street, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y.

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,

PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.

WILL buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and sell Land Warrantt, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the Northern States. n1-1y

---

A. H. Young,

CLERK OF THE COURT,

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC.

WILL attend to paying taxes in Pierce and St. Croix counties. Deeds etc., promptly executed.

Also general Life and Fire Insurance Agent. Office in Concert Hall Building, Prescott, Wis. n1-1y

---

I. A. Horn,

DENTIST,

PRESCOTT, - - - WIS.

OFFICE in R. S. Griffin's new building, (second story) Broad street. All work warranted Terms, reasonable. n1-1y.

Republican Platform Adopted at Chicago.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations :

1. That the history of the nation during the last four years, fully establishes the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican p rty ; an ! that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintainance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "That all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights ; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness ; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed"—is essential to the perservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be perserved.

3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising developement of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad ; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes of disunion, come from whatever source they may ; and we congratulate the country, that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates ; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions acording to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends ; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas ; in construing the personal relation between the master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons ; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretentions of a purely local interest ; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which prevades every department of the Federal Government ; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans ; while the recent startling developements of frauds and corruptions at the federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into any or all of Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy; at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative judicial precedent ; is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom : That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that ', no person should bs deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it ; and we deny the authority of Congress, of territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave-trade, under the cover of our National flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age ; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic:

10. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principles of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the developement of the industrial interests of the whole country : and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture renumerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers adequate reward for their skill labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or suppliants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged and impaired ; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home or abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a Railroad to the Pacific ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country ; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction ; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily Overland Mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set fourth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operotion of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Taylor Falls:

SECTION 1. That if any hog shall be found running at large within the limits of the inhabited part of said town, it shall be the duty of the Marshal forthwith to take and impound such hog, and if the owner or claimant of such hog shall not pay the sum of fifty cents, for the use of said town, together with the Marshal's fees, specified in section No 3 of this ordinance, within twenty-four hours after the time of such impounding, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to give notice of such impounding, by written notice posted in some public place in said town, stating that unless the owner or claimant of such hog, shall pay the sum of fifty cents, together with the Marshal's costs specified in section No 3 of this ordinance, such hog will be sold at public auction, at a time and place therein specified, such time to be within two days after the posting of such notice.

SECTION 2 If the owner or claimant of such hog so impounded shall not pay the sum of fifty cents and costs, before the time in the notice of sale, the Marshal shall proceed to sell such hog to the highest bidder.

SECTION 3. The Marshal shall receive for his services the sum of one dollar for every hog taken up by him and impounded—and the sum of twenty-five cents for every day such hog is kept by him—and the sum of twenty-five cents for posting the notice of sale of such hog—and twenty-five per centum upon the money paid upon the sale of such hog, exclusive of the Marshal's costs.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect ten days after its passage.

Passed in council May, 7th 1860.
Attest: E. D. WHITING, President.
S. I. SMITH, Recorder *pro tem.*
n-12 4-w

ORDINANCE NO 15.

An ordinance relating to the duties of the town Treasurer :

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep all monies belonging to the town ; and to pay all orders drawn on him by the town council out of any monies remaining in his hand belonging to said town, not otherwise appropriated ; and it shall be his duty to keep a full and correct account of each and every disbursement ; and to make a report thereof to the town council, at their last meeting, previous to the annual meeting, or oftner if required. He shall give his receipt to every person paying money to the use of the town, and in such receipt he shall specify the object for which the same was paid. He shall preserve all vorchers, and when required shall deliver the same to the town council.

He shall have one per centum of all monies received, and one per centum of all monies paid out by him. All orders shall be paid in the regular order of their numbers.

Passed in council May 7th 1860.
Attest: E. D. WHITING, President.
S. I. SMITH, Recorder, *pro tem.*
n-12 w-4

ORDINANCE NO 19.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Taylors Falls, as follows :

That a tax of one per centum be levied on a dollar, on all real and personal property in said town of Taylors Falls, according to the valuation, made by the township assessor, for the present year, to meet the contingent expenses of the past and present year, the same to be levied and collected in accordance with the existing laws of the State for the collection of Taxes.

Passed in Council May 7th 1860.
Attest: E. D. WHITING, President.
S. I. SMITH, Recorder *pro tem.*
n-12 4-w

Notice.

THOSE indebted to Taylor & Fox on account, will please call and settle the same previous to the 1st of June next, unless they prefer the same should be adjusted by law. TAYLOR & FOX.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 29. n2-tf

ORDINANCE NO 10.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Taylors Falls :

That all dogs owned by residents of the town of Taylors Falls, shall be immediately registered with the town recorder, and said resident shall pay at the same time to said Recorder, (to be recorded in a book for that purpose) for the use of the town, a tax of one dollar on each Dog and two dollars on each Bitch so owned and possessed by said resident, and 10 cents each for recording the same, which tax shall be paid annually thereafter to the said town.

Any animal of the dog kind not so registered, and on which the said tax has not been paid, it shall be lawful for any man to kill, and it is hereby made the duty of the town Marshal to kill and destroy all such annimals.

Passed in Council June, 6 1859.

ORDINANCE NO 21.

Be it ordained by the town council of the town of Taylors Falls :

That ordinance No 10, be so amended that the Marshal shall receive fifty cents for each and every Dog so killed.

Passed in Council May 7th 1860.
Attest: E. D. WHITING, President.
S. I. SMITH, Recorder *pro tem.*
n-12 w-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution, issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Chisago, upon a judgment rendered in a Justice's Court in and for said County of Chisago, a Transcript of which was filed in the office of Clerk of said Court, and said Judgment docketed therein on the 23d day of February, A. D 1860, in an action wherein E. D. Whiting, Charles B. Whiting, Selah A. Whiting and, Sumner I. Smith are Plantiffs, and Edmond D. Wilcox is Defendant, in favor of said Plantiffs and against said Defendant, for the sum of Thirty nine dollars and one cent, I have on this twenty seventh day of March, A. D. 1860, levied upon and sized as the property of the above named Defendant, the following realestate, together with all the appurtenances there to belonging, viz :

Lot Number thirteen (13) in Block Number Forty one (41) in the Town of Taylors Falls.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell the said property to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction as the law directs, at the office of the Register of Deeds of said County, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy the said execution, together with interest and costs thereon.

Dated Taylors Falls, March 27th, A. D, 1860.

J. D. BALLARD.
Sheriff of Chisago County.
C. B. WHITING. Att'y for Plaintiff's
n6 6w

The above sale is postponed until the 26th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. D. BALLARD.
Sheriff of Chisago County.
C. B. Whiting, Att'y for Pltff's.
Dated May 10, 1860.

Lands and Town Lots

FOR SALE.

TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale.

Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of N. C. D. TAYLOR,
No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Min.
n2-1y

W. S. Peck,

HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE,

—AND—

Ornamental Painter.

IMITATOR OF

WOOD AND MARBLE,

&c., &c., &c.

ALL work neatly and thoroughly done. No pains spared to keep pace with all modern Improvements in the Art. Job Work respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.

Paper hanging and whitewashing done with neatness and dispatch.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate arrangements to satisfy the same. Those whose notes and accounts are nearly outlawed, unless soon settled, in justice to myself, I shall be compelled to add costs to, by obtaining judgments.

A word to the wise is sufficient.
W. H. C. FOLSOM.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1-tf

CITY BREWERY,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

The proprietors take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have a first class Brewery in full operation, where can always be found good Lager, Small Beer, and Ale.

All orders promptly attended to. Brewery in the rear of the Chisago House.
SCHOTTMULLER & BROTHER,
n3-1y

Blacksmithing,

A. C. SEVEY,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WOULD inform the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at his shop on Bench street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash. Horse shoeing done upon the shortest notice, and in a manner warranted to give satisfaction n 1 -1y.

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction.—I am bound to keep my *seat*, and stick like *wax* to the *last;* so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1-1y

SAW MILL

—AND—

WATER POWER,

FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,

POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pineries of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property.—The Mill is in

Good Running Order,

CONTAINING

One Muley. Four Sash

—AND—

One Circular Saw.

—ALSO—

Lathe and Shingle Machines,

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.

ALSO,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable rates, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,

SPOKES & WAGONS,

In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

ALSO,

A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

ALSO,

A great number of

TOWN LOTS,

With or without houses,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle.

Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destine it to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any farther information will be given by addressing R. C. MURPHY, *President.*
St. Croix Fall, Wis., Feb. 23. n1-tf

Smith & Whitings,

MERCHANTS

AND

General Traders.

ALSO DEALERS IN

LOGS AND LUMBER.

Constantly on hand

SEASONED DRESSED SIDING

AND

FLOORING.

NO. 7, FIRST STREET.

n1-1y

Atlantic Monthly.

Commencement of a New Volume.

With the number for January, 1860, the Atlantic Monthly will enter upon its

FIFTH VOLUME.

In making this announcement we think it proper to say, simply, that no change will be made in the general plan of the magazine; that all the writers whose contributions have established it in popular favor, will continue to make it their medium of communication with the public; and that the relations of the publishers with authors, on both sides the Atlantic, will enable them to add materially to the variety, interest and value of its pages.

They have the greatest pleasure in announcing that the number for January contains the first chapters of a

NEW ROMANCE,

ENTITLED

THE PROFESSOR'S STORY.

Written expressly for its pages, by

Oliver Wendell Holmes,

To be continued in succeeding numbers of the magazine throughout the year.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of he United States.

CLUBS.—Two copies $5; five copies, $10; eleven copies, $20—the subscribers paying their own postage, viz: 36 cents per year.

Clergymen, teachers and postmasters, will receive the magazine at two dollars per year, as heretofore.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished. All orders should be addressed to

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington-st., Boston.

W. H. C. Folsom,

DEALER IN

Real Estate,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1y

Postponement of Tax Sale.

Pine County lands which were advertised in the Taylor Falls REPORTER, to be sold the 10th day of April A. D. 1860, for delinquent taxes, will be sold the 4th day of June A. D. 1860, at my office in Chengwatana, Pine Co, as the law requires.

ADOLPH MUNCH,
Treasurer of Pine County.

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.
W. H. C. FOLSOM.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, for the First Judicial District, in and for the county of Washington, and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court, on the 29th day of November, A. D 1859, which said judgment was also docketed in Chisago County, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1859, in an action wherein John Holt and T. E Ward were Plaintiffs and Cyrus Aldrich Defendant, in favor of said Plaintiffs and against said Defendant, for the sum of four hundred and ten dollars and ninety-seven cents, and interest from rendition, I have this 20th day of February, A. D. 1860, levied upon and seized as the property of the above named defendant, the following described real estate, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to-wit :

The west half (w½) of the south east quarter (se¼) of section thirteen, (13) town thirty four, (34) range twenty, (20) and the east half (e½) of the south east quarter, (se¼) and the north west [quarter (nw¼) of the south east quarter (se¼) of section thirty, (30) town thirty-four, (34) range nineteen, (19) and the south east quarter, (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of section twenty-four, (24) town thirty-five, [35] range twenty, [20] the same being situated in the county of Chisago, and State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the seventh day of April, 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the Register of Deeds of Chisago county, I shall sell at public auction the said real property to the highest bidder, for cash, according to the statute in such case made and provided, to satisfy said judgment and execution, with interest and costs thereon.

Dated this 20th day of Feb. 1860.

J. D. BALLARD,
Sheriff of Chisago County.
PRESTON & MURDOCK Pltff's Atty's.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-6w

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. D. BALLARD,
Sheriff of Chisago County.
PRESTON & MURDOCK, Pltff's Atty's.
Taylor Falls, April 7, 1860.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. D. BALLARD,
Sheriff Chisago County.
PRESTON & MURDOCK, Pltff's Atty's.
Taylor Falls, April 21, 1860.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in a mortgage deed executed by John F. Bradford, of Ramsey county, Minnesota, to George W. Armstrong, of same place, dated the 13th day of March, 1857, upon the following described premises, situated in Chisago county, in said State, viz. The North-east quarter and North half of the North-west quarter of section five, township thirty-three, range twenty-one, and the south west quarter of the south-west quarter of section thirty-three, township thirty-four, range twenty-one west, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of said Chisago county, on the 18th day of March 1857, in book B of mortgages, pages 103 and 104, and was given to secure a note made by said Bradford, of even date therewith, for the sum of $2,000, and there is claimed to be due upon said note the sum of $1,150, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to collect the same,

Now, notice is hereby given that said mortgaged premises before described, in pursuance to the statutes in such cases made and provided, and of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Register of Deed's office, in Taylor's Falls, in said county, on Saturday, the 12th day of may, 1860, to satisfy the amount due on said note and costs of suit.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG,
Mortgagee.
Saint Paul, March 28, 1860. 7-6w

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th day of May, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG,
Mortgagee.
Dated May 2, 1860.

Chisago Seminary,

LOCATED AT

Taylor Falls, Minnesota,

Under the Supervision of

Mr. & Mrs. A. A. York.

TAYLOR FALLS is beautifully situated on the west bank of the St. Croix river nearly opposite St. Croix City, and for luxuriant grandeur and romantic scenery, stands unsurpassed in the North-west. Below the Falls, the trap rock make a bold rise of nearly two hundred feet, terminating in rocky bluffs, which gradually ascend for several rods back from the river. Upon this eminence stands the Institution, commanding a full view of the river, with its charming and picturesque scenery for a distance of several miles ; while on either side the prospect is equally delightful, making it a desirable spot for those wishing to obtain a thorough education preparatory to a Collegiate course, as every exertion will be made on the part of the Teachers to render it both pleasant and profitable to the student. Competent teachers will be engaged as the school requires.—Board can be obtained near the Institution on reasonable terms.

TERMS OF TUITION :

Common English Branches, $4 per term 12 weeks,
Higher " " 6 " "
Languages. " " 8 " "
Extra charges for ornamental branches and music.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Folsom House,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - MINNESOTA

W. W. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

(Corner Government and Basal Streets.)

THE proprietor would take this method of informing the traveling public that his commodious house has recently been fitted up in the best style, and is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His rooms are clean, and the tables are furnished with everything the market affords, so that none who come need go away cold or hungry. In fact, no pains will be spared in making the stay of his guests pleasant.

Boarders taken by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

A good stable is also attached to the house.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23d, 1860. n1-1y.

John H. Smith,

BLACKSMITH,

Government Street.

Practical horse shoeing and blacksmithing in general promptly attended to. A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited, and the public are assured that entire satisfaction will be given; terms reasonable. 2-y

LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, the best quality of Lime. Those who desire can be accommodated at the St. Croix Lime Kiln, by furnishing barrels, at 80 cents per barrel. I will also deliver it, in good shape, at $1,35 per barrel. SAM'L WALL.
Osceola, Wis., May 10, 1860. 12-6m

J. W. MULLEN

STEAMBOAT AGENT,

STORAGE, FORWARDING

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

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Produce of all kinds wanted.
n1-tf

THE INDEPENDENT.

Among the attactive features of *The Independent* for the present year, by which its columns will be greatly enriched for general reading, will be speciel contributions from,

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JOHN G. WHITTIER,
MRS. HARRIET B. STOWE,
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L. Gaylord Clark, Dr. J. O. Noyes, Editors.

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Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 1. TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JUNE 28, 1860. NUMBER 19.

THE

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSOM'S OLD BUILDING,"

FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

No names entered on our Books, unless the subscription money is received.

Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

Rates of Advertising:

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" " One year, - - -	$10 00
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" " " 6 " - -	20 00
" " " 1 year, - -	25 00
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" " 6 " - -	25 00
" " 1 year, - -	40 00
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" " 1 year, - - -	75 00
Busines cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year,	$8 00
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in all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

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Attorney at Law and Notary Public,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

PROMPT and especial attention given to collections and remittances.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Ex-Gov. Gorman,	St. Paul.
Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh,	Chatfield,
Gen. James. Shields,	Faribault,
Hon. W. W. Phelps,	Red Wing,
Hon. George L. Becker,	St. Paul.

n1-1y.

Edward Brust,

Attorney at Law,

—AND—

Commissioner for the State of Wisconsin.

Taylor Falls Minnesota.

ESPECIAL attention given to collections and the payment of taxes for Pine and Chisago counties. n1-1y.

J. C. Button,

Attorney at Law,

—AND—

General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnette, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Osceola, Wis. n2-1y

H. M. Murdock, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office at the Post Office.

CALLS attended to promptly. Particular attention paid to disease of the eyes.

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA, n1-1y

L. B. Smith, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

OFFICE and Residence on the corner of Government and First streets. n1-y

J. J. Spengler,

Merchant Tailor,

Beach St., Taylor Falls.

ALL orders for work promptly attended to. A good assortment of cloths kept constantly on hand. All work warranted. y1-1

George W. Seymour,

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WHOLESALE and retail dealer in drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, camphene and burning fluid.

Pure wines and liquors for medicinal uses. Patent medicines, "all kinds."

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

J. D. Ballard,

SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Basal street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota. n-1y

Selected Poetry.

HEAVEN

FROM THE GERMAN.

O, to be there,
Where never tears of sorrow
Shall dim the eye, nor aching pain nor care
Shall overcloud the morrow!
O, to be there!

O, lovely home!
Thy fragrant, thornless flowers
Droop not nor die, but everlasting flowers
Crown all thy golden hours:
O, lovely home!

O, let me go!
Death shall not there disever
Our loving hearts. Rivers of pleasure flow
At God's right hand forever;
O, let me go!

For thou art there,
Who unto me hast given
Eternal life, making me pure and fair;
And this to me is Heaven,
For thou art there.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE PEDDLER AND HIS DOG.

Some years ago I traveled through a portion of Michigan. I went on foot, or rode, as best suited my purpose. I carried rich silks and jewelry, to sell to those disposed to buy. My only companion during my journey was a large dog, of the Newfoundland breed. Lion was fit to be the king of his species. He was good-natured and quiet, and there was something almost human in his eyes. He attended to his own business, and never quarreled with "curs of low degree." He would bear an insult from worthless puppies, with a philosophy worthy of emulation; and I never knew him, save on a few occasions, resent the undue liberties of puppies of a larger growth. When his rile, however, was thoroughly aroused, he made such offenders a terrible warning to "evil doers." When I traveled, he trotted along by my side, and when I stopped to trade, he seated himself near me, and watched all my movements with a business-like expression. It annoyed him, sometimes, to see my customers drag the goods from my pack, and handle them with such freedom, which he expressed by a low growl, while he followed every piece with his eyes to see that they were not appropriated without proper compensation, and with my full consent. He really took a strong dislike to those who were disposed to find fault with everything, and my prices in particular. I believe he knew the value of everything I carried, and the value I attached to them. Be this as it may, he seemed satisfied when I was, and wagged his tail when I made a good trade. He was an excellent watch dog, and there was no danger of anything confined to his care being taken away. I found him very useful and companionable in my travels.

Conveyances were so scarce and uncertain, that I was often obliged to go on foot from one place to another. These journeys were anything but pleasant; and as the country was new, and the state of society was anything but good, roberies were frequently perpetrated upon these lonely roads, and there were those, no doubt, to whom the rich stuffs I carried would be a sufficient temptation to commit murder. This idea frequently occurred to me, in traveling through the wild woods of the West. But old Lion was always by my side ready to die in my defence, and proud to share in my wanderings. I always went armed.—An excellent brace of pistols, steel-barreled, and loaded with ball, were never from my pocket, save long enough to see that they were in order, and at night they lay beneath my pillow. I felt quite safe with these and Lion, who was the companion of my nights as well as days. He always lay down between my bed and the door, with his face toward the latter. No one could enter without attracting the attention of Lion.

One day, in the summer of 1830, I found myself in a small settlement on the border of a small lake, anxious to get forward to the next, which was about eighteen miles distant. No conveyance could be obtained without waiting till the next day, which I was not inclined to do, so I set out on foot. It was near night, and I walked forth briskly. I was not long in discovering that my expedition would be by no means an agreeable one. The road, if road it could be called, was very hard, and through the thickest forest in that part of the country. The night, too, crept on apace, and promised to be darker than common. But Lion trotted along by my side, getting over the ground fast, so I didn't mind it much.

The darkness was on me, before I was aware of it. It seemed to me that I had already walked eighteen miles, but I could see no settlement. This surpised me a little, for I was used to traveling, and knew well my ability to calculate distances. But I kept up a good heart, and went on, until I was quite certain I had mistaken my way, or been misinformed in regard to the distance. I concluded it would be best to keep the road I was in, until I reached some habitation. In a short time, I was glad I had made the resolution, for I saw a light glimmering from a cabin. I approached it as soon as possible. It was rather above the medium size. I thought I could be accommodated very well there. It had the appearance of being very comfortable within. I knocked for admission. A man opened the door.

Now I am not a person to believe in presentiments, misgivings, and all that sort of thing, but I certainly saw something in that man's countenance that I did not like, the moment I set my eyes upon him. In a gruff voice, he asked my business. I told him I believed I had lost my way, and was under the necessity of asking accommodation. After hesitating a moment, he asked me to enter. A tall female sat in a corner, near a large rock fire-place. She seemed busy in watching a piece of meat, hissing over the fire. I struck me that I had never seen a more apathetic countenance than her's. She hardly noticed my entry. She might have been forty years old. Her face was remarkably thin, and wrinkled to a degree to excited curiosity. Her nose was thin and skinny, as was indeed her whole face. The head-gear was wholly indescribable, and beneath it gray hairs were visible. Her entire dress was unlike anything I had ever seen. I could hardly keep my eyes off her. She, as well as the man, glanced eagerly at my pack, as I laid it down. The latter was a coarse-looking person, whose countenance appeared more indicative of rapacity than villainy.

To my questions he replied very civilly, after I had entered, and he had got a view of my person. I learned from him what I had suspected for the last half hour—that I had taken the wrong road.

A kind of telegraphing took place between the two, after which I was informed that I could stay. This did not appear to me a very great favor, since I had a chance to observe my host and hostess. The meat upon the coals was put upon the table at length. I was invited to partake of it, which I did, with my host, who had been absent, and had returned a few minutes before my arrival. During my repast, Lion took his station by my side receiving a portion, as he always did.

When I had finished, I drew away from the board, and taking a paper from my pocket, pretended to be reading. I glanced up occasionally from under my brows, and was startled to see the apathy of the woman, as well as that of the man, wearing off rapidly. Her eyes grew animated, and in unison with his, glanced at the dog with evident signs of dissatisfaction. Presently I nodded over my paper like a sleeping person. Instantly the manner of the two persons became more alarming. Finally the tall hag lifted my pack, and weighed it in her hand as well as she was able. Her eyes flashed like a serpents, for it contained a large quantity of specie, besides valuable jewelry and costly silks. I always made a practice of putting my silver money in a bag, and deposited it in a corner of said pack, but my bills were placed in a belt which I wore next to my skin.

After she had done this, she motioned for him to come and lift it, which he did, with apparently as much satisfaction as his other half had experienced. He then opened the door softly, and motioned the dog to go out. Though I have no doubt but Lion understood the pantomimes as well as anybody, he did not offer to stir, but lay at my feet as quietly as ever. At last the old hag grew impatient, and shook a poker at him.—Lion showed two rows of white teeth and uttered a low growl. The door was closed, and the poker returned to its place. I stirred a little. They were quick to observe me.

"A fine dog," said the man, thinking it probable I might hear the remark.—"I reckon he wants to get out; he growls as though he did."

A pause followed this remark. He thought I might order him out, but I did no such thing.

"Nice dog," the woman added, after a moment, "nice dog," and then she offered him a piece of meat, and attempted to fondle him. Contrary to her expectations, Lion utterly refused the meat, and put an end to all familiarity by showing his teeth again in a very testy manner. This was something very strange for him. I never before knew him to refuse meat when it was offered him. Had Lion shared my suspicions? Had his instinct taught him that the hand outstretched was not a friendly one?

By this last hostility on the part of my dog, the hag appeared not a little disconcerted. She retreated almost behind my chair, and shook her skinny fist at him; but he did not condescend to express any uneasiness at the rather decided and energetic expression of her feelings.

I thought it time to wake up, which I did with a preparatory yawn or two.—The same apathy came back and settled upon the features of my entertainers. I made them understand that I wished to retire. There were but two apartments to the cabin, and both left the one I was in to make arrangements in the other for my accommodation. They came out at length, and I was told that my bed was ready. They watched my movements with considerable interest when I rose to retire. I started without my pack on purpose. The faces of the worthy pair lighted up; I returned and took it, and they fell in a moment. This was not all—I passed in first, and the woman attempted to shut the door on Lion; but the latter put forth his strength, and sprang after me in an instant, almost upsetting the hag in the operation.

"I thought the creature would like to stay by the fire," said she by way of apology.

"Call the varmint out—'taint likely the man wants to sleep in a room with a beast," added mine host, in a manner that expressed a great deal of christian anxiety for my welfare.

"I prefer to have him in the room with me," I answered.

"He won't eat that quarter of meat in there, will he?"

"Oh, no," I answered, "You are quite right—he never takes anything that's not his."

Saying this I wished them good night and closed the door.

They had provided me with a dim tallow candle, and the first thing I did was to examine everything in the room. It was pretty well lumbered up. Various kinds of vegetables occupied different corners, among which were pumpkins, potatoes, melons, &c., together with a quarter of venison, some jerked beef, and skins of all animals. It was a poor concern, the frame being made of round poles, in the same state they were taken from the woods, and the clothing upon it was course enough for a hermit. But what struck me as being a little singular was that the bed was turned toward the partition separating the two rooms, and right opposite the pillow was a wide crack, which had the appearance of being left open by design,

I began to feel queer (and that is not just the word to express what I mean). I had a large sum of money about me, enough to tempt the cupidity of my entertainers at any rate, as their actions had already evinced. How easy it would be for them to shoot me through the crevice whilst I slept! The idea got possession of me fully, and I could not drive it from my mind. I would have fastened the door, but their was nothing to fasten it with, and I was impressed with the idea that the danger would come in that direction. If it should, Lion was there to apprise me of it; I laid off my coat and bustled about as though I was undressing. I put my pistols under the pillow and laid down, but such an unaccountable and terrible sense of evil pressed upon me that I could not sleep. Lion, too, seemed uneasy; he came and put his fore paws upon the bed every few minutes, and then went back to his post at the door, and laid down in a kind of fevrrish anxiety.

At last I feigned sleep and snored most musically, but I did not fail to look through the crevice and see what my host and hostess were doing. They laid down upon the bed that stood in the room, and were quiet enough until I began to snore; then I heard them whisper. What were my sensations when I saw them rise softly, and the man take a gun from behind the bed. I saw him, assisted by the hag, draw out a charge of shot which was then in the gun, and reload it with a handful of slugs. I turned over heavily, and pretended to have awakened. My plan of action was arranged in a moment. I had worn a wig for several years, an account of losing my hair by a fever. I determined to make it more useful than it had ever before. I lifted myself from the bed, and felt about in the dark, until I found one of the pumpkins I had seen. Over this I drew my wig, and it happened to be an excellent fit. Having dressed it in this manner, I crept back to my bed, and placed it on my pillow, in the exact spot my head had occupied. When it was thus adjusted, it was in juxtaposition with the long crevice, through which I now took another look. Heavens! the fiends were loading a brace of pistols with the same infernal slugs.

I can't say but I felt a little dry about the throat then. I looked toward old Lion. I could see his great eyes through the darkness. He was upon the alert. The perspiration began to roll down my face in great drops, not that I felt absolutely afraid—for I flatter myself I am no coward—but I do not like the idea of taking human life. I was confident I could defend myself, yet even that confidence was not enough to make me feel altogether comfortable.

Taking my pistols in my hands I bent over the bed and commenced snoring again, at the same time watching the movments of the man and his amiable spouse. Every explosion from my nose seemed to give her infinite satisfaction. They looked at each other, and nodded and smiled grimly. He took the gun and in his stocking feet approached the crevice opposite my bed, followed by the hag, with the pistols and the carving-knife. Stopping he peered into the room, and brought his ferocious-looking eyes to bear upon my wig. I knew it would be dangerous to see any more. I raised my head out of harms way, and emitted now and then a snore. I distinctly heard him fix the muzzle of his gun against the fissure opposite the wig, and then, with a tremor of indignation, and a kind of creeping sensation all over me, I lay still and awaited the result. It was a moment of auful suspense to me. What if he should discover the cheat, and elevate his piece?

A terrible explosion followed the fearful pause. A storm of slugs poured into my bed, perforating my wig, and scattering the pumpkin in every direction.

"He won't never tell no stories!" I heard the assassin say, as he dropped the breech of the gun heavily to the floor.—"Now for that dog."

During these operations, Lion had placed himself by my side, with his fore feet on the bed, while to keep him still I had put my hand over his mouth. He knew what I meant, for I had kept him quietso before. At the moment of the discharge he gave a growl. I pointed to the door. He understood my meaning very well. His eyes flashed like balls of fire, while he awaited the moment to wreak his vengeance on the assassin.

"I will open the door a little way, and when the critter sticks out his head shoot him," said the she-wolf.

The door was opened, but "the critter" didn't stick his head out. Lion knew better than that, and watched his chance. Emboldened by not hearing anything, the door was gradually opened. Now was the time; with a terrific howl, Lion leaped over the head of the woman, and seizing the ruffian by the throat, dragged him in an instant to the floor, where a great struggle took place. In another moment the hag was writhing in my nervous grasp; her surprise was so great that she made but little resistance, and I quickly bound her hand and foot with a cord she had prepared for another purpose, perhaps to drag my body away into the woods.

The next thing to attend to was the man and Lion. The struggle was still going on, but the latter had set his sharp teeth into the wretch, and rendered all his efforts abortive, although he was a man of powerful frame. He was already reeking with blood, and I hastened to save what little of life was in him. The dog was loth to quit his hold, and when he did, he left one victim to punish another; for before I could prevent it, he had set his teeth quite through the hag's arm, who, shricked like a lunatic. The fellow looked ghastly enough when I released him. His neck was frightfully torn, but he got no pity from me. I bound him as I had his companion in iniquity, while he maintained a moody silence, and she heaped curses upon the dog. I bound her apron about his neck, which was all the surgical aid he got from me. Lion seemed very well satisfied with the arrangements, and laid down in the corner and watched them with calm philosophy.

We remained with them until morning. I cannot say but I enjoyed our triumph as much as Lion did, and they were certainly old offenders, as it was afterwards proved, in a court of justice.

As good fortune would have it, a man passed next morning, by whom I sent word to the nearest settlement of what had occurred.

Before ten o'clock the offenders were in the hands of the law. They were conveyed to the nearest jail, where they awaited their trial, which took place about three months afterwards. They were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, which all things considered, is not too much. I believe if they ever live to get out they will kill Lion, should he survive their punishment; he is still as strong and healthy a dog as you can find anywhere; no money would tempt me to part with him.

He is now looking quietly in my face as I write this. I have hinted to him the propriety of having his likeness taken and published in this sketch; but he shakes his head gravely, as much as to say—"I don't care about it, master; every worthless puppy has his likeness published now-a-days."

Grateful for past services I suffer him to have his way in this, as in a great many other things. Let no one despsie the dog, as he is the only animal who, forsaking his own species, cultivates the friendship of man.

WOMAN.—Place her among flowers, foster her as a tender plant and and she is a thing of fancy, waywardness and sometimes folly. Annoyed by a dew drop, fretted by the touch of a butterfly's wing, and ready to faint at the rustle of a beetle; the zephyrs are too rough, the shadows are too heavy for her, and she is overpowerd by the perfume of a rose bud. But let real calamity come—rouse her affections—kindle the fires of her heart, and mark her then. How her heart strengthens itself, how strong is her purpose. Place her in the heat of battle—give her a child, a bird—anything she loves or pities, to protect, and see her white arms as a shield, while her own blood crimsons to her up-turned forehead, praying for life to protect the helpless.

Transplant her to the dark places of earth—awaken her energies to action, and her breath becomes a healing, her presence a blessing. She disputes, inch by inch, the strides of stalking pestilence, when man, the strong and brave, shrinks away affrighted, misfortune daunts her not; she wears away a life of silent endurance, and goes forth, with less timidity than to her bridal. In prosperity, she is a bud full of odors, waiting but for the winds of adversity, to scatter them abroad—pure gold, valuable, but untried in the furnace. In short, woman is a miracle, a mystery; the centre from which radiates the great charm of existence.

THE KEY TO THE HEART.—If I had a lock of very complicated construction, and there was only one key that unlocked it, I should feel very sure that the key was made by one who understood the construction of the lock. So when I find that, notwithstanding all the winding and iniquity of the human heart, the Bible, and the Bible only, is adapted to it throughout, and is able to penetrate its most secret recesses, I am constrained to believe that the Bible was made by Him who "alone knoweth the hearts of the chilrden of men.—*Webster.*

HURRAH for honest old "Abe."

Cracks in Horses Hoofs.

The following is Dr. Dadd's treatment:—

The best practice would be, first, to poultice the foot, (supposing the shoe to have been removed) with a view of softening the hoof and removing any extraneous matter that may have insinuated itself into the crack. When the hoof is sufficiently softened, it should be cleansed, examined, and dressed with tincture of myrth. Select a spot about an inch below the coronet, and with a small gimlet bore a hole through the two edges of the crack and another one inch above the toe. A straight needle, armed with a strong ligature is to be passed through the second time; thus closing the two edges of the fissure by what the sailors term a "round turn." The same thing is to be repeated at the toe. The assistant, by the aid of pincers or otherwise, shuts the crack as soon as possible, the ligatures are each drawn tight and tied with a surgeon's knot. A small quantity of blister ointment is to be smeared over the crack, and a bar shoe applied.

The cure is accomplished in two ways—first, by fusion; secondly, by the growth of a new horn from the mattrix downwards. After the edges have firmly united, pare the uneven edges of the cicatrix level with the surrounding parts, and the cure is completed.

SCARE CROWS.—The best scarecrow I know of, is made of taking common white cotton wrapping yarn, and stretching it over the field on stakes. No crow will ever enter a corn field where there is any of this yarn in sight.—*J. E. L. in the Ohio Cultivator.*

Nonsense! We have seen crows light right down under the twine—yes, on the poles or stakes which supported it. We know some instances when it has seemed to prevent their ravages. But the best scare crow we ever tried was this: Take fine plump seed corn a quanity of it, string each kernel on a horse hair—white is the best—tying a knot in it to prevent its slipping off, scatter it over the field in spots where the crows will see it and alight. Mr. Crow will eat but one kernel of it, and will not trouble that field (or any other) again. The two ends of a horse hair sticking out of his mouth, well anchored in his crop by a fine kernel of corn, is by no means a pleasure to him. Perhaps some would call it brutal. We would were it practiced upon almost any other bird.—*Prairie Farmer.*

CARROTS FOR HORSES.—Per contra to an article published recently in this paper, reflecting on the value of carrots for horses, a correspondent of the American Stock *Journal* says:—

"The carrot is the most esteemed of all roots for its feeding qualities, When analyzed, it gives but little more solid matter than any other root, 85 per cent being water—but its influence in the stomach on other articles of food is more favorable, conducing to the most perfect digestion and assimilation. This result long known to practical men, is explained by chemists as resulting from a substance called *pectine*, which operates to congulate or gelantine vegetable solution and favors the digestion in all cattle.—Horses are especially benefitted by the use of carrots. They should be fed to them frequently with other food.—*Prairie Farmer.*

EXTRACT.—The true gentleman is God's servant, the world's master, and his own man; virtue is his business, study his recreation, contintment his rest, and happiness his reward; God is his father, the church is his mother, the saints his bretheren, all that need him his friends; devotion is his chaplain, charity his chamberlain, sobriety his butler, temperance his cook, hospitality his housekeeper, Providence his steward, charity his treasurer, piety his mistress of the house, and discretion his porter, to let in or out, as most fit. This is his whole family, made up of virtues, and he is the true master of the house. He is necessitated to take the world on his way to heaven, but he walks through it as fast as he can, and all his business by the way is to make himself and others happy. Take him in two words—a man and a christian.

THE YOUNG LINCOLNS.—An account of the official visit to Mr. Lincoln to notify him of his nomination, has the following:

"As they were passing in at the gate and up the steps, two handsome lads of eight or ten years, met them with a courteous "good morning, gentlemen." 'Are you Mr. Lincoln's sons?' said Mr. Evarts of New York. 'Yes sir,' said the boy. 'Then let's shake hands;' and they began greeting him so warmly as to attract the yonger one's attention, who stood silently at the opposite gate post, and he sang out, 'I'm a Lincoln, too;' whereupon several delegates, amid much laughter, saluted the young Lincoln."

IN Alexander Hamilton's first political speech, occur these eloquent words.

The sacred rights of man are not to be rummaged for among old parchments and musty records, they are written as with a sunbeam in the whole volume of human nature, by the hand of Divinity itself, and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power.

WHEN was B the first letter in the alphabet? In the days of No a, (Noah.)

WE have been favored with the following private correspondence:

AURORA, N. Y., May 19, 1860.

Editors Tribune—Gentlemen: We have taken the *Tribune* daily from the morning of its first issue until now, thro' all its isms.

You may discontinue sending it to us. Our only regret in parting is, that we are under the necessity of loosing a three cent postage stamp in order to close our account. Wishing you a good time for a few months to come,

We are truly yours,
MORGAN & MOSHER.

To which thus serenely responds the Philosopher:

NEW YORK, May 22, 1860.

Gentlemen: The painful regret expressed in yours of the 19th inst, excites my sympathies. I enclose you a three cent stamp, to replace that whose loss you deplore, and remain,

Yours, placidly,
HORACE GREELY.

Messrs, Morgan & Mosher, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.—*N. Y, Tribune.*

BAD CHARACTER.—The importance of preserving a good reputation for truth and honesty, is quite strikingly set forth in the following illustration:

A mortal fever prevailed on board ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies of those who died from time to time, over-board. One day, when the captain was on deck he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a sick man, who was violently struggling to extricate himself, from the negro's grasp, and remonstrating very bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive.

"What are you going to do with that man, you black rascal?" said the captain.

"Going to throw him overboard, massa, cause he dead."

"Dead! you scoundrel, don't you see he moves and speaks?"

"Yes, massa, I know he say he no dead, but he always lie so nobody knows when to believe him."

THE Duke of Wellington giving orders one day during the Peninsular campaign, for a battalion to attempt a rather dangerous enterprise—the storming of one of the enemy's batteries of St. Sebaston—complimented the officer by saying that his regiment was the first in this world. "Yes," replied the officer, leading on his men, "and before your lordship's orders are finally executed, it will probably be the first in the next."

A Quakeress, jealous of her husband, watched his movements, and one morning actually discovered the truant husband kissing and hugging the servant girl. Broadbrim saw the face of his wife as she peeped through the half open door, and rising with all the coolness of a general, thus addressed her, "Betsey, thee had better quit peeping, or thee will cause a disturbance in the family."

A man in stoping his paper recently, wrote:

"I think folks doant ort to spend tare munny on papers, my farther neveer did and evry boddy said he was the smartest man in the kountree, and had got the intellygentist famely of buoys that ever dug taters."

A regular physician being sent for by a quack doctor, expressed his surprise at being called in on an occasion apparently trifling. "Not so, my good sir," replied the quack; "for, to tell you the truth, I have by mistake taken some of my own pills."

IF there is anybody under the canister of heaven that I have in utter excrescence," says Mrs. Parington, "it is the slanderer, going about like a boy constructor, circulating his calomel upon honest folks."

THE *Times* seems to exult over the fact that Mr. Lincoln is poor.

The people know, from this fact, that he is with them always.—*Chicago Journal.*

AN Austrian, upon being asked for a definition of Paradise, said: "I believe it to be a kingdom where you can travel backwards and forwards without a passport."

MEASURE from the centre parting of your wife's hair to the extreme edge of the circumference of her dress. Double that, and you have the diameter to a nicety.

IF one hundred and twelve pounds make one hundred-weight, how many will make your wife wait!

A gentleman having a musical sister, being asked what branch she excelled in; declared that piano was her forte.

A man is the healthiest and happiest when he thinks the least of health or happiness.

64,485 gallons of Sorghum molasses were manufactured in Keokuk Co., IOWA, last year.

THE paper money in circulation in the United States at the present time, amounts to $153,000,000.

When is a man out of date? When he is a weak back.

THE wind is responsible for many an unlucky blow.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY.

Thursday, June 28, 1860.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C Tuttle is our authorized agent at St. Paul.—His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

Rounds & Langdon are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

S. D. Williams is our authorized agent at Osceola, Wis.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

We yield a large portion of our space this week to the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, which our readers will observe are of a very exciting character. The Harmonious (?) Democracy have succeeded in nominating the man whose coat-tails reach so near the ground, but, judging from the present aspect of affairs, the selection will prove, in our opinion, not "one eminently fit to be made."

A majority of the Democrats in the North of course are highly delighted at the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and are feeling very jubilant over it, but in the South, where in reality their great strength lies, an entirely different state of things exist.

Portions of the delegations from every Southern State, except Missouri, and also from Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, having withdrawn from the Baltimore Convention, any one can readily see that the nomination of Douglas is obnoxious to a very large class of Democrats.

But we are satisfied. We feel confident that the Republican party, with Abraham Lincoln as it standard-bearer, will sweep the entire North like a tornado. The fact is, the people are becoming tired with the manner in which the Democracy administer the government, and are determined upon having a change. The time has passsed when the word "Democracy" can rally to the support of designing and dishonest men, the laboring classes of the Nation.

Let all, then, who desire to see our government brought back to it original purity, by their voice and votes endeavor to place at its head the nominees of the Chicago Convention. Let "Honest Old Abe" be placed in the Executive Chair, and our word for it, the recklessness that has characterized the past eight years of Democratic rule will be bro't to an end.

The Minnesota & Pacific and Transit Railroads Sold Under Foreclosure.

From late St. Paul papers we learn that the lands, franchises, road-beds and everything appertaining to the Minnesota & Pacific and Transit Railroad Companies were sold under foreclosure, to the highest bidder, (Governor Ramsey on the part of the State having bid them in at $1000 each,) on Saturday the 23d inst.

Injunctions were issued from the District Court, Second Judicial District, by Judge Paimer, and served upon Gov. Ramsey and Attorney General Cole, directing them to refrain from selling under the notices given, notwithstanding which the roads were sold and the companies wiped from existence.

How the Courts will decide the matter we do not know, but that the *people* will sustain the Governor in his efforts to keep our State from being still farther fleeced by these Railroad sharks, we have not the slightest doubt.

Buchanan has Vetoed the Homestead Bill.

The following little telegraphic dispatch, received last evening, says the *Minnesotian* of the 25 inst., should make the people gnash their teeth with horror and detestation of the thing called Democracy forever hereafter. Imperfect as was the bill just passed by Congress, and which has thus received the veto of a Democratic President, it would have been a great and signal relief to our people. Here is the dispatch:

Washington, June 23.

Senate.—A message from the President vetoing the Homestead bill, was received and read at length.

—There! you poor men who vote the Democratic ticket, see what Democracy does for you!

The Baltimore Convention—The Irrepressible Conflict Renewed—Two Democratic Candidates Probable.

The Democratic National (?) Convention, which met at Baltimore on the 18th inst., promises to be a perfect Pandemonium. We have a report of two days proceedings, by which it will be seen that the Irrepressible Conflict—began at Charleston—has extended to Baltimore, and is likely to widen the breach already made between the Northern and Southern wings of the party. It will be seen, also, that the Herculean efforts made by Douglas and his followers in the Northern States, since the adjournment at Charleston, to get an expression of the people in favor of the "Little Giant," has only increased the wrath of his opponents everywhere, and the consequence will be, if he is nommated, that another ticket will be run against him.

Mr. Cushing, the President, did not recognize the seceders from the Charleston Convention as entitled to seats, for the reason that new delegates, from most of the seceding States had applied for admission. He left the question to be decided by the Convention. Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to issue tickets to all delegates of the Convention, as originally constituted at Charleston. Mr. Cavanaugh, of Minnesota, moved to lay the resolution on the table, but withdrew his motion in order to enable Mr. Church, of New York, to offer an amendment to Mr. Howard's resolution, which was to the effect that the claims of the new delegates be refered to the Committee on Credentials, with instructions to report as speedily as practicable, the names of persons entitled to seats, with the understanding, however, that every person accepting a seat in this Convention, is bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of the Convention and support its nominee. This was greeted with immense applause, which was checked peremptorily by the Chairman. After a long debate on points of order, the amendment of Mr. Church was entertained.—After further debate the Convention refused to second the previous question on the amendment of Mr. Church of N. Y., to the motion of Mr. Howard, ayes 107½, noes 104½, and adjourned till 5 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Nothing of particular interest transpired at the afternoon session with the exception of the introduction of the following proposition of Mr. Clark:

Resolved, That the citizens of the several States of the Union have an equal right to settle and remain in the Territories of the United States and to hold therein unmolested by any legislation whatever, their slaves or other property, and this Convention recognizes the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon all subjects which it treats and that the members of this Convention pledge themselves and require all others who may authorize or may be authorized as delegates to take the same pledge to the support of the Democratic candidates.

Mr. Randall argued in support of Mr. Gilman's proposition. He denied the right of the Convention which was simply a delegated body, to impose any at all upon the seceding States. (Applause and hisses.)

Mr. Hoge of Va., demanded to know whether delegates were to sit here and submit to the insult of hisses from the gallery when sentiments favorable to their friends of the South, and in which they themselves considered, were exposed by a gentleman of such respectibility as Mr. Randall, of Va. If this outside presure was brought up to crush out fairness of discussion, Virginia had better know it at once and retire from the field in which she was prevented fron defending her rights. The President announced that unless order was preserved the galleries would be cleared. An attempt to clear the galleries was voted down.

Mr. Montgomery said the very men who now were eager to be admitted to this Convention were those who separated from us at Charleston, afterwards met at Richmond and hold the doings of their meetings both at Charlston and Richmond over this body as a scare crow to force us to accede to their request. Such men must be destitute of the first principles of manly honor.

Baltimore, June 19.—The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Church designed to make a proposition intended to harmonize the pending motions. He stated that an arrangement had been made with Mr. Gillmore that the latter should withdraw his amendment instructing the committee to report that all persons holding seats in the Convention, were bound in honor to support its nominees.

The Convention unanimously agreed to a suspension of rules, that this might be done.

Mr. Gillmore in pursuance of this arrangement, withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Church offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this Convention, made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston, be referred to the Committee, which is instructed to report as soon as practicable, the names of those entitled to seats.

Mr. Sibley, of Minnesota said a difficulty existed in that delegation, and desired to know if that would be refered to the Convention.

The President suggested that this would be decided by the Convention at a proper time.

After a discussion, this case, with those of Arkansas and Minnesota, were referred to the Conventon. The Convention then, by a vote of 185 to 66, adjourned to 5 P. M.

Evening Session.—The President called the Convention to order.

Mr. Fisher asked if visitors were to be excluded from the hall by police. If so, so help me God, I will not submit to such an outrage. You have no right to keep trained bands at the door to prevent members from entering the hall. The tickets have been changed since the morning session.

Mr. King, of Missouri, called the attention of the President to the fact that a portion of the delegates from Georgia did not secede from the Convention, and the question should be submitted to the committee on credentials, as to the non-seceding delegates of Georgia.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, did not think any new resolution could now be introduced to the Convention until the report of the committee on credentials was received, and as he understood that the committee would be prepared to report to-morrow morning, he therefore moved that the convention adjourn. At the request of the President, Mr. Stuart suspended the motion for a few minutes.

The President stated that the system, or organization was adopted at Charleston which requires delegates to obtain admission and seats in the convention, the system was followed out here. It was absolutely necessary to adopt such regulations in order to prevent the seats of members from being occupied by those not belonging to the convention.

The gentleman from Virginia in making such a solemn appeal to the country, was only appealing against a necessary regulation.

A delegate said he was at the door when Mr. Fisher tried to get in, and had pledged his honor that he was a member of the Convention, but the officers had refused to admit him, and thrust him back.

Mr. Holler desired to make a statement.

The President— The Chair reminds the gentleman that he is not in order.

Mr. Fisher—I had the floor and did not quit in.

The President—If the gentleman did not quit the floor, at least several gentlemen have taken it since he spoke, and one has made a motion to adjourn.—Which is in order?

Capt. Rynders, of New York—I rise to a point of order. The motion to adjourn is not in order.

The President read a letter from the Committee on Credentials, stating that the committee would not be ready to report to-night, and begging the Convention to continue its session during the evening. (Loud laughter.)

The President explained that the intention of the writer was evidently to ask that that committee might continue during the evening.

Loud cries were made for Mr. Fisher, during which a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS—A FIGHT.

A special dispatch says the committee on credentials has been in session the most of the day. The sessions are private, and they allow each party claiming seats, fifteen minutes to present their case.

It is said that the committee have resolved to admit Mississippi, who comes regularly delegated without contestants; and to reject Florida, who is unaccorded to the Convention, and Texas where no Convention has been held since the adjournment of the Charleston Convention.

The Arkansas case was taken and presented by Col. Hindeman, of Halena, for the Charleston delegates, and by Mr. Hooper of Madison, for the contestants. During Mr. Hindeman's remarks he designated the convention held at Madison when the Douglas contestants were appointed, as a mass meeting, and said that not more than 150 persons were present. They were all from Arkansas. In the course of Mr. Hooper's reply he pointed once or twice to Col. Hindeman with his finger, and alluded to him as that man, in a manner in which Col. H. considered insulting, and he struck or threw the hand of Mr. Hooper away, as it nearly reached his head.

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that the statements by that man, respecting the Madison meeting was false.—Col. Hindeman immediately stepped in front of Mr. Hooper and struck him in the face, and then drew back a little and drew a pistol from his pocket

Mr. Hooper prepared to draw a similar weapon, but the friends of Col. H. immediately surrounded him and told him he had gone far enough, and prevented his using the pistol.

Col. Hindeman apologized to the committee for the violence he had been obliged to use.

A duel between the parties is expected as a matter of course, but it will probably be delayed until after the convention adjourns.

Later.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Baltimore, June 20.

The theatre was densely packed this morning, the boxes being filled with ladies, and the upper tiers crowded. The Convention was called to order shortly after 10. Prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Ludlow asked to know whether there was any information in the possession of the Convention as to the probable time of the committee on credentials being prepared to report.

The President—Not at present.

[A discussion arose, principally on points of order between King, of Missouri, Ludlow, of N. Y., and Clark of Missouri.]

Mr. Ludlow contended that there was no question before the Convention and that discussion was out of order.

The President—The gentleman from Missouri can only proceed by unanimous consent.

Cries of "go on" and loud cries of "no," during which King made some remarks to Clark, to which the latter replied in an excited manner, "I am not to be deterred by your threats."

The Conventiou refused, and he took his seat.

The President presented a letter from the Florida delegation, correcting what appeared to be an erroneous impression on the part of the Convention.

The letter stated that no proceedings of the Florida convention had been officially communicated to the President, as the delegates were accredited to this convention, but large discretion was left with the delegates, and they had come here anxious to return to the convention if they saw any chance of doing so with honor, as they desired to reunite the Democracy on a basis of principle laid down by the majority platform at Charleston.

Mr. Ludlow said he had received official information from the committee on credentials, that they would not be ready to report till 3 o,clock, and moved the convention take a recess.

The Convention then adjourned till 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Baltimore, June 20–1.

It is now certain that there will be another break in the convention on the admission of the Douglas delegates from Louisiana to-morrow.

The following are said to be pledged to go out: 22 from Virginia, 2 from N. C., 3 from Tenn., 10 from Penn., under the lead of Bigler, 8 from Mass., including Caleb Cushing and 10 from New York.

There will probably be no secession from Kentucky and Maryland.

Messrs. Avery, of North Carolina, Saulsbury, of Delaware, and others, Southern delegates, waited on Mr. Dean Richmond, Chairman of the New York delegation to-day, with a proposition to admit all the seceding delegations, with the understanding that no candidate be nominated who was voted for at Charleston.

This would exclude Messrs. Douglas, Hunter, Dickinson, Lane and Guthrie. It was not probable that the proposition would be accepted.

It is rumored that the report of the committee is designed to embarras the seceding delegations, who have to meet to-morrow at Richmond.

FOURTH DAY.

Baltimore, June 21.

The Theatre was densely crowded in every part. Three or four thousand persons were present. The large attendance indicates that a deep interest is felt in the proceedings.

Mr. Dawson of Pennsylvania, moved to dispense with the reading of the journal. Agreed to.

At this point of the proceedings, a part of the flooring over the orchestra gave way with a loud crash, letting in to the orchestra portions of the delegates from New York and Pennsylvania.

When the hall was cleared it was found that the centre of the platform over the parquette and ochestra had given away and made a shelving hole in the floor; no person was hurt.

The Convention took recess for one hour. During the recess the audience remained in the western end, the band playing several airs; in the meantime, the damage to the floor being repaired, Convention met at 11½.

Mr. Craig, of Missouri, offered a series of resolutions, which he desired to read.

Mr. M'Cook, of Ohio, raised a point of order, that the first business was the report of the committee on credentials.

[Here a long discussion ensued principally on points of order, which would be of little interest to our readers.—Ed.]

The following is an abstract report of the Committee on credentials:

The report recapitulated the proceedings at Charleston so far as the adjournment and resolution for filling vacancies were concerned. The committee had found vacancies of whole delegations in the States of Alabama, Mississipi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, &c., and partial vacancies in Georgia, Arkansas, and Delaware, and contested seats in Mass. and Missouri. The report in favor of the original Mississippi delegation, the admission of Soule delegates from Louisiana, the admission of the original Texas delegates, the admission of Messrs. Bayard and Whitely of Delaware, the admission of Mr. Chaffee from Mass., the admission of J. P. Falcon, from Mo. The admission of the contestants of Alabama, the admission of half of each delegation from Georgia, with half the vote of the State for each, but if either refuse to take seats then the remainder shall be entitled to cast the full vote. The admission of both sets from Arkansas; the original delegates to be entitled to 2 votes and the contestants to 1 vote, but if either refuse to take seats, the other is entitled to cast the full vote of the State.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, on behalf of the minority of the committee, presented a report in favor of the admission of Mr. Hallett, of Mass., Mr. Clark of Mo., Messrs. Bayard and Whitely, from Delaware, the orignal delegates from Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia, and inviting the Florida delegates to take seats and cast the vote for their State in the Convention. The report proceeded to say this was a question affecting the future existance of the Democratic party as a national party, and reviowed the case, arguing against the right of the convention to declare seats vacant where States had elected Delegates to represent them, even if those delegates had withdrawn. The withdrawal was not a resignation.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 5 o'clock, having waited half an hour for New York.

Mr. Ludlow, in behalf of that delegation asked further time for consideration. They were now in session and he begged the indulgence of the Convention.

Mr. Bradford, of Pennsylvania, moved a recess till 8 o'clock. [Loud cries of no! no!]

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn, amid confusion and applause, and cries of no.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, suggested that time would be saved by taking a vote of all the other States, and recording New York when she was ready.—Cries of "no, no," "put the motion to adjourn," and much confusion.

Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania, on a question of privilege, desired to know when delegates from his State were to get tickets of admission. It was known that he did not choose to hold any communication personally with the chairmon of the delegation. He asked that half of the tickets might be given to Mr. Cassidy, of Pennsylvania for distribution, and half to the chairman of the delegation. While Mr. Montgomery was speaking, Mr. Randall of Penn. approached as near as possible exclaiming in an excited voice, "it's false, it's a falsehood."

Mr. Montgomery pointing to Mr. Randall, said—that old man [cries of order, and much excitement.] Mr. Montgomery, keeping the floor, exclaimed: "Am I to be protected against these insults or not?"

Fifty delegates rose it their seats and crowded forward.

One of Mr. Randall's sons gesticulated violently and struggled to approach Mr. Montgomery, who remained standing on the bench.

After several attempts to restore order, Mr. Dawson rose and said:

Mr. President—if you will give me the floor, I will get order. [Laughter.]

The noise then partially ceased, when Mr. Dawson said he should use every personal effort to distribute tickets to members. Mr. Montgomery's ticket had been applied for by a boy, and he had not chosen to give it to any but a delegate himself. [A voice—"that's right."] He therefore pronounced the insinuation of Mr. Montgemery as uncalled for and untrue in every particular.—[Applause and confusion.]

Mr. Montgomery rose in an excited manner, but his voice was drowned in uproarous cries of order, and several persons endevoring to address the chair. All the Pennsylvania delegation and half the Convention were on their feet endevoring to crowd around Mr. Montgomery, who exclaimed in a loud voice, "He lies; its a base lie, and the man that utters it is a lying scoundrel."

Intense excitement ensued, and continued some time, until at last order was restored; a vote was taken by States on a motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FIFTH DAY.

Baltimore, June 22d.

This morning the report of the Committee on Credentials came up in order. The minority report was then rejected, by 111½ to 150.

The question was then taken separately, on the resolutions reported by the majority or Douglas committee on credentials.

The resolution admitting the original delegation from Mississippi was adopted—ayes 250, nays 21½.

The second resolution admitting the Soule delegation from Louisiana was adopted—153 ayes to 97 nays.

The third resolution admitting the delegation from Arkansas, was adopted—182 ayes to 62 nays.

All the rest of the report was adopted until the question occured on the ninth and last resolution of the majority report, admitting both delegations from Georgia, and dividing the vote of the State between them, with the provision that if either refused to take seats, the remaining delegates shall cast the whole vote of the State. A division of the question was called for, so as to take a vote on each proposition separately, and a long discussion ensued.

Here New York wavered and fled the Douglas column, and this part of the report was finally voted down. The report says:

"The call for a division of the resolution was withdrawn, and the resolution was lost—yeas 106½, nays 145. New York voted in the negative. The whole majority report was adopted, except the last resolution."

Mr. Hallett, the author of the Cincinnati platform being excluded by the adoption of that part of the report admitting his Douglas substitute at Charleston, Mr. Chaffee, he appealed to the Convention for a hearing We extract from the report:

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina—The author of the Cincinnati Platform, is surely entitled to be heard in this Convention. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Hallett—Sir, I have fought enough for New York to entitle me to this courtesy. The soldier of a hundred battles ought to retire with the honors of war.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania—I raise the point of order that the Congress of the United States refused to copyright the Cincinnati Platform, and therefore that getleman is not entitled to consideration on that account. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Church not withdrawing the demand for the previous question, it was ordered, and the resolution admitting the Charleston delegates from Georgia, was adopted.

[Mr. Hallett was finally ruled out.]

The report further says:

The motion for a recess till 7 o'clock was carried. Great confusion among the Northwestern men followed the adjournment.

THE FIFTH EVENING FIGHT.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock.—After some discussion on points of order, Mr. Russell of Virginia took the floor. The time had now arrived when it became his duty.

Mr. Gorman, of Minnesota, arose amidst the excitement. He raised the point of order. The previous question, on seconding it, must be put before other debate.

Mr. Russell considered what he had to say as a matter of privilege under the action of the Convention on questions arising out of the report of the Committee on Credentials. The action had become final, completely irradicable; and it become the duty of the Delegates from Virginia to inform the Convention that it was not consistent with their sense of duty to their constituents to participate longer in their deliberation. [Applause which was checked by the chair. A voice—"O, let them cheer treachery and disunion to their heart's content." The excitement and confusion was with difficulty checked by the chair.]

Mr. Russell continued: They had taken this step after mature deliberation, and after exausting all honorable efforts to obviate its necessity. In addition to the facts which appear on the record, he desired to state that the Delegates to whom were just ordered tickets to be issued—some of them, at least—would not join in the deliberations of the Convention. The reasons that induced them to take this important step would be submitted to their constituents; they only had to bid the Convention a respectful adieu.

Twenty-four Delegates from Virginia then withdrew from the Convention, leaving six remaining.

THOSE WHO SECEDED.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* of Saturday morning says:

Mr. Russell of Va., rose and said that his delegation could no longer retain their seats in that body. This movement, which carried out 24 of the 30 delegates from Virginia, was rapidly followed by large secessions from North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, (19 out of 24 delegates retiring) California, Oregon, Deleware and Massachusetts. The only Southern State which remains in the Convention is Missouri. A motion for adjournment was made and carried, before the break had proceeded any further. A dispatch received at 2 o'clock this morning says that Mr. Douglas has telegraphed suggesting a concession to the South in the platform, and authorizing the withdrawal of his name.

The following is the dispatch:

Mr. Douglas has telegraphed here to modify the platform if possible, and if necessary, to withdraw his name. There is much excitement. Quite a number of telegraphic despatches have been sent to Mr. Douglas by friends here, exhorting him not to embarrass their action but to leave himself in the hands of his friends. There is speaking in Monument Square to-night, but very little enthusiasm.

The Baltimore Wake!

Douglas Nominated by a Hamstrung Convention.

Two-Thirds Rule Abrogated.

SOUTHERN BOGUS DELEGATES ADMITTED.

ONLY 162 VOTES FOR DOUGLAS, INSTEAD OF 202!!

The Whole of the Real Southern and Part of the Northern Delegates to Meet in a new National Convention.

CALEB CUSHING, PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION, AND PART OF THE PENNSYLVANIA, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW YORK DELEGATIONS AMONG THE SECEDERS!!

Another Democratic Nominee Certain!

The *Minnesotian* of the 25th has the following:—We have just received by the Northern Belle last evening the La Crosse *Republican* of Saturday evening, from which we learn the nomination of Mr. Douglas by *resolution*, he not being able to receive even after the admission of the bogus delegates from the South, the usual two-thirds vote (202) by which Democratic candidates for President have heretofore been nominated!

The National Convention of the National Democracy, (composed of the whole South and a portion of the Northern delegates led by Hon Caleb Cushing, the late President of the other Convention, who is also among the Seceders,) was called to meet in new National Convention at noon on Saturday at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore; and no doubt the delegates to the Richmond Convention would unite with them, and together make another Democratic nomination for President!

Hurrah for Old Abe Lincoln—he can beat two just as easily as one Democratic nominee.

We copy from a La Crosse paper as follows:

Baltimore, June 23.—The seceding delegates from the regular convention will hold a meeting at the Maryland Institute at noon to-day.

The chairman of the Kentucky delegation has reported that ten would withdraw, nine remain and that five would suspend action with the convention for the present.

SIXTH DAY.

Baltimore, June 23.—Theatre again crowded. The Douglas delegates from Louisiana and Alabama have taken their seats. The Kentucky delegates were unable to act harmoniously; those who withdrew desire that the vote may not be cast by any other party.

Mr. Caldwell of Ky., withdrew the name of Mr. Guthrie as a candidate for the Presidency!

Mr. Cushing said he retired from the chair, and took a place on the floor to abide the action of the Mass. delegation. Great cheering.

Mr. Todd of Ohio took the chair.

Hon. C. Cushing of Mass., President of the Convention, has made a speech announcing that he would have to retire from the convention.

Mr. Caldwell presented papers from those who suspend action, and also a communication from Hon. Jas. G. Leech, one of the retiring delegates, stigmatizing the convention in harsh terms as unfair, undemocratic and irregular, and attacked the majority in violent language. This paper was considered an insult to the convention, and Mr. Page of Ohio moved it be returned to the author.

Mr. Caldwell disclaimed any knowledge of the papers.

Mr. Crum of Pa., hoped the papers would be received. He desired to sustain and defend the action of this Convention.

Baltimore, 23—12 M.—Convention has proceeded to ballot amid intense excitement.

1st ballot—Douglas so far, 164½.

North Carolina is making a speech.

New York voted for Douglas.

Pennsylvania is consulting.

Special—2:20 P. M.—Mr. Church of N. Y. offered a resolution, that Douglas having received two-thirds of the votes of the Convention, he be declared the nominee.

Douglas was then declared nominated by acclamation.

The Seceders' Convention.

Baltimore, June 24.

The seceders from the National Convention met at noon to-day, in the Maryland Institute, which was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Ewing of Tennessee.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, was chosen temporary chairman, and made a speech, characterizing this Convention as the regular Convention, and announced that the first business in order would be reorganizing the party in accordance with the principles, usages and spirit of the State Rights Democracy of old Virginia.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, and Mr. Cratzby of Oregon were elected Secretaries.

The Committee on permanent organization was then appointed, afetr which the Convention adjourned until five o'clock P. M.

The following States are represented in the Seceders' Convention in whole or in part, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, California, Oregon, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts.

THE VERY LATEST.

By passengers who came up on the Knapp, on Tuesday evening, we are informed that the seceders from the Baltimore Convention have nominated Breckenridge of Kentucky for President, and Gen. Joe Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President. Douglas Democrats not *quite* so jubilent as they were.

A Homestead Bill Passed.

A compromise Homestead Bill was agreed on by the Conference Committee of the two Houses yesterday, and passed.

The provisions of the bill are as follows:

All the land subject to private entry is to be open for homesteads at 25 cents per acre, and also one-half of the surveyed public land which has not yet been offered at public sale; that is only the numbered sections. Pre-emptors now on the public lands are to have two years after the the passage of the act to pay for their lands and to pay the half price —62½ cents per acre.

The Senate are to strike out their section requiring the President to sell the public land within two years after the survey.

The House conference insisted on extending the bill to all over 21 years of age, whether heads of families or not, and to add the surveyed lands; but this being declined, acceded to the above with the reservation that they accepted it as the best the Senate would yield, and should insist on its being enlarged hereafter.

It is understood that at one of the Senate conferences Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, declined joining the above agreement.

While only Messrs. Bragg and Pearce in the Senate voted nay, 10 more than two-thirds of the House voted in the affirmative on concurring in the conference report on the homestead bill. The negtive votes were exclusively Southern men, there being a mere sectional division on the subject.—*Chicago Journal, 20th.*

A Protest From Pike's Peak.—The people of Pike's Peak have sent to Washington a protest, which the Secretary of State has laid before the Cabinet. The protest is signed by delegates, and says that the people of that region contemplate a public convention and declaration of rights against the non-action of Congress. They protest against the total indifference of Congress, and say that a government is bound to protect its citizens and give them laws to be governed by; that international law lays down the same doctrine, and however loyal the subject may be, it is not presumed his loyalty shall tend to his destruction; and therefore the people will protect themselves. They refer to the anticipated Indian troubles, and earnestly appeal to the Administration for immediate action.—*Chicago Journal.*

Hurrah for the Fourth.

The Reporter.

LOCAL COLUMN.

County Officers

Oscar Ross, Register of Deeds—office, corner of second and River streets.

William Comer, County Treasurer—office with Register of Deeds.

Selah Whiting, County Auditor—office with Register of Deeds

Henry H. Newbery, Clerk of District Court—office with Register of Deeds.

J. D. Ballard, Sheriff—office at dwelling on Basal street

Ward W Folsom, Judge of Probate—office at Folsom House on corner of Basal and Government street

M J. Webb, Coroner—office at Chisago House, corner of Main and Bench street.

G. Mnnch, County Surveyor—office at dwelling, corner Second and River streets.

BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

F D. Chapman, Sunrise, Chairman; Geo B Folsom, Rushseba; J. Runyan, Amador; S. J. Smith, Taylor Falls; A. Smith, Franconia; E. Moore, Wyoming; J. Honkanson, Chisago Lake.

Officers of Town Council.

E D Whiting, President; S. D. Gould, Secretary S. I Smith, Treasurer.

Council—W. H. C Folsom, E. W. Holman, L. W. Folsom.

Thomas Lacy, Justice of the Peace.

D D Ballard, Marshal.

Geo. W Seymour, Engineer.

do do Assessor.

T. I. Kenyon, Street Commissioner.

Mail Arrangements.

DEPARTURES.

The Eastern, Southern and St Paul mails leave Taylor Falls every Monday and Thursday, at 7 A. M.; the Sunrise and Superior every Thursday at 6 A. M; the Wyoming and Chisago City every Wednesday at 1 P. M.; the St. Croix Falls and Osceola every Tuesday and Friday, upon the arrival of the Southern mails, and return in time for the departure of the same.

ARRIVALS

The Eastern, Southern and St. Paul mails arrive every Tuesday and Friday at 6 P. M.; Wyoming and Chisago City every Wednesday, at 12 M., and the Sunrise and Superior every Thursday, at 9 P. M

GEO W. SEYMOUR, Postmaster.

Church Directory.

Public Religious Services will be held by the Rev A. M Torbet, Baptist, and the Rev. W. McKinley, Methodist, alternately at the following times and places:

Taylor Falls, every Sabbath, at 10 1-2 A M. and 6 1-2 P. M.; Saint Croix Falls, every Sabbath, at 10 1-2 A M; Franconia, every Sabbath, at 2 1-2 P M.

Dissolution

The *Minnesotian & Times*, which were consolidated last winter, have dissolved partnership and are now distinct and separate newspapers. We are indebted to the publishers for copies of both papers. T. M. Newson, Esq., is editor and proprietor of the *Times*, and Dr. Thomas Foster "sole editor and agent" of the *Minnesotian*, our old friend S. W. Moore, retiring altogether from the concern.

Dr. Foster is a bold, fearless and vigerous writer, and under his exclusive management, we expect the *Minnesotian* will be made one of the best, if not *the* best paper in the State.

Mr. Newson has had considerable experience as an editor and publisher, and is well qualified to get up a first-rate paper. They are both Republican, and we trust may recieve patronage sufficient to enable them to live. The campaign *Times* will be sent, from the 4th of July to the 7th of November, in clubs to one address, at the following rates: Two copies, $1,00, five copies, $2,25, ten do, $4,00, twenty copies, $7,50; thirty do, $11,00; forty do, $12,50; fifty copies, $18,00; one hundred copies, $38,00.

The *Minnesotian*, we presume, could be procured on the same terms. So choose ye which ye will take:

THE FORTH AT PRESCOTT.—The people of this city are making extensive preparations for celebrating the coming Fourth of July in grand style, and extend a cordial invitation to every one to be present and participate with them. As there is to be nothing of the kind done here, our people could enjoy themselves finely by going to Prescott. What say you?

THANKS.—To Mrs. W. S. Hungerford for a dish of delicous strawberries, picked from her garden.

Also, to Capt. Gray, of the Allen, for late St. Paul papers.

Also, to Mr. Selah Whiting, who returned from below on Friday of last week, for a bundle of Chicago and St. Louis papers.

P. V. WISE, Esq., whilom editor of the Prescott *Democrat*, having become disgusted with the Democratic party, has renounced it and joined the Republicans, and is making speeches in Pierce County Wisconsin, for Lincoln and Hamlin.

A leading Democrat in this vicinity, and one that is well posted, too, predicts that Douglas will not carry a single Northern State. We prophecy, also, that he will not receive the electoral vote of a single Southern State.

IN order to allow the employees of this office to celebrate the gel-lorious Fourth in a becoming manner, no paper will be issued next week. As fourth of July comes but once a year, and as it is about the only holiday printers have, we trust our subscribers will not complain.

RETURNED.—Mr. A. A. York returned from Red Wing, on Saturday last. His numerous friends here, of course, were glad to welcome him back.

Those stumps that have so long adorned River street, have at last been removed.

The River since our last issue, has receded about three feet.

Mr. J. W. Mullen is grading in front of his lot on River street.

A Letter from Hon. Edward Bates.

We find in the St. Louis *Democrat* of a recent date, a long letter from Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, to Hon. O. H. Browning, of Quincy, Illinois.

Mr. Bates says he gives his "cordial and hearty support" to Mr. Lincoln's nomination, though not exactly approving everything in the Chicago Platfarm. "It is plain," he says, "that the approaching contest must be between the Democratic and Republican parties, and between them I prefer the latter. The Democratic party, by the long possession and abuse of power, has grown wanton and reckless; has corrupted itself and perverted the principles of the Government. I understand the Republican party (judging it by its acts and by the known opinions of many of its leading men,) to be the exact opposite of the Democratic party; and that is the ground of my preference of the one party over the other. And that alone would be a sufficient reason, if I had no other good reason, for supporting Mr. Lincoln against any man who may be put forward by the Democratic party, as the exponent of its principles and the agent to work out, in practice, its dangerous politics."

As to the Third Party, (the Constitutional Union Party) he thinks its candidates are very good men, but there is no possibility of their being elected. He speaks in the warmest terms of Lincoln and Hamlin, both as gentlemen and politicians. He says: "I consider Mr. Lincoln a sound, safe, national man. He could not be sectional if he tried. His birth, his education, the habits of his life, and his geographical position, compel him to be national." In conclusion he says:

"I give my opinion freely in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and I hope that for the good of the wole country, he may be elected. But it is not my intention to take any active part in the canvass. For many years past I have had little to do with public affairs, and have aspired to no political office: and now, in view of the mad excitement which convulses the country, and the general disruption and disorder of parties and the elements which compose them, I am more than ever assured that for me, personally, there is no political future, and I accept the condition with cheerful satisfaction. Still I cannot discharge myself from the life-long duty to watch the conduct of men in power, and to resist, so far as a mere private man may, the fearful progress of official corruption, which for several years past has sadly marred and defiled the fair fabric of out goverment."

Legislation in Regard to the Cattle Disease.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned on Thursday, after a session of about two weeks, the greater part of which has been spent in devising and adopting measures to arrest the spread of the pleura-pneumonia, or the cattle disease.—Two bills were passed, which, if enforced, will effect the object if it can be done by legislation. The first bill directs the proper town and municipal authorities to isolate and keep in enclosures cattle affected by any other contagious disease, and to make regulations in regard to their passage through towns and cities. Diseased cattle are also required to be branded on the rump, and after being branded it will be unlawful for the owners to sell them, under a penalty of $500, for one year thereafter. Four-fifths of the expense of isolation, keeping, &c., is to be paid by the State, and one-fifth by the towns in which the expense is incurred. Cattle ordered to be killed and buried are to be paid for at a fair appraisal.

The present commission to make regulations for the cure and extirpation of the disease is increased to five. They have powers superior to those of selectmen and other town officers, and may set aside their regulations. The transportation of cattle west of Connecticut, or into any other State, prior to April 1, 1861, is prohibited. An appropriation of $100,000 is made to defray the expenses to be incurred by these acts.

Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgages, held to be Valid.

A case involving the validity of mortgages, given in aid of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, was decided in the Supreme Court to-day, Mr. Justice Paine rendering the decision. The mortgages were held to be valid. The main point of the decision was, that the Company had the power to receive the mortgages and notes in exchange for stock. The decision will be a hard blow to many, whose property is all covered by these mortgages, the loss of which will deprive them of a life's savings. On the other hand, the holders of these securities will find it a distant hope of a return of the capital they have invested in them. A decision either way would have involved hardships, but a settlement of the question will we, trust, bring a degree of confidence that will result in good. We shall give the points of the case as soon as we can have access to the record.—*Madison Journal.*

LATER FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—The Pike's Peak Express from Denver City, on the 11th inst., furnishes the following:

Gulch mining in Gregory and vicinity is actively prosecuted, but few are realizing their anticipations.

The rainy season, which was not expected till the middle of July, has already set in and the minors are poorly prepared for it.

Emigrants were still arriving rapidly. Large numbers were also leaving for the States.

ONE of the very best country papers we receive is the Taylor Falls *Reporter*, the Republican organ of Chisago county. —*Minnesotian.*

Folsom & Dresser,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

DRY GOODS,

AND

Ready Made Clothing,

Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE, &c.,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MIN.

A Full Assortment of

PLANES,
CHISELS,
FILES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HOES,
SHOVELS,
HAY FORKS,
BUTTS & SCREWS,
RIFLES,
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
POWDER FLASKS,
PERCUSSION CAPS,
&c., &c.

SADDLERY.

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars Hames, Double Reins, Whips, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every style.

LADIES' GAITERS,
HALF GAITERS,
SLIPPERS,
MISSES GAITERS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS & SHOES.

Queensware.

A general assortment of every style and description.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, TABLES,
ROCKERS, STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., &c.

TIN WARE.

A large and full assortment of every description.

PAINTS & OILS,

PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, GRINDSTONES,

Stove Pipe, &c. &c,.

At such prices as cannot fail to suit customers, for

Cash or Ready Pay.

Positively no Goods Sold on Credit.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1

PUTNAM HOUSE,

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,

Stillwater, Min.

THE Proprietor, having thoroughly renovated, remodeled and refurnished the above house, is happy to annonnce that it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Having had seven years' experience at the business, I trust I shall not be considered a 'gasser' when I say that I am *bound* to keep as good a hotel as there is in the country.

Board 75 cts per day.

Attached to the house is a good stable with careful and attentive ostlers always in attendance.

☞ Passengers taken to and from the boats free of charge. 14 1y

Farming Lands,

FOR SALE CHEAP

THE subscribes offers for sale choice selected farming lands, at prices and on terms that will justify the actual settle to apply. Situated as follows:

Town 38, Range 17; town 38, range 18; towns 32, 33, 34, 35, and 37, range 19; towns 32, 35, 35, range 20, towns 35. 36, range 21.

W. H. C. FOLSOM.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON account of our connection with an extensive Shoe House at Boston, we are selling Boots and Shoes to

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

as low as they can obtain them in

NEW YORK,
CHICAGO OR
ST. LOUIS.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.,

THIRD STREET, - - - - ST PAUL, MIN.

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY

Saint Croix River Packet,

W. A. KNAPP,

A. Leach, - - Master.

WILL run during the entire season of navigation, between Taylors Falls and Prescott, leaving the former place at 7 o'clock, A. M. precisely, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning on alternate days.

Furniture! Furniture!!

THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUAFCTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order, upon the shortest notice,

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Childrens' Cribs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enameled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Plaining, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

June 21, 1860. 18 y

Barnes & Hutchins,

AGENTS FOR THE

Minnesota Packet Company,

NORTHERN LINE,

La Crosse & Milwaukee,

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI,

—AND—

Illinois Central

RAIL ROADS

AND

Northwestern Express Company.

Rates of fare from Prescott to points East or South ALWAYS less than from St. Paul or Stillwater. 14 6m

Unquestionably the Best Sustained Work of the Kind in the World.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The most popular monthly in the world.—N Y Observer.

No magazine in Europe or America is so well known—none has half so many readers, and we may safely say none has received so large a tribute of admiration from the cultivated classes, that delight in a healthy, diversified, elevating periodical literature It is the foremost magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more entertaining friend than Harper's Magazine.—METH PROTESTANT

Twenty-five cents buys it—the cheapest, richest and most lasting luxury for the money that we know. Three dollars secures it for one year, and what three dollars ever went so far? Put the same amount in clothes, eating, drinking, furniture, and how much of a substantial thing is obtained? If ideas, facts and sentiments have a monetary value—above all, if the humor that refreshes, the pleasantries that bring a gentle smile, and brighten the passage of a truth to your brain, and the happy combination of the real and imaginative, without which no one can live a life above the animal, are to be put into the scale opposite to dollars and cents, then you may be certain, that if Harper were three or four times as dear, it would amply repay its price. It is a magazine proper, with the idea and purpose of a magazine—not a book, not a scientific periodical, nor yet a supplier of light gossip and chatty anecdotes—but a magazine that takes every form of interesting, dignified, and attractive literature in its grasp.—SOUTHERN TIMES.

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading, such as can not be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—Boston Courier.

Unquestionably it is the best sustained work of the kind in the language—that is to say in the world. The splendid monthly essays from the Editor's Table are above price.—N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal.

TERMS

The magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number The semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at two dollars each, and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish their back numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each Nineteen volumes are now ready bound in cloth, and also in half calf.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the magazine They will also supply clubs of two persons at five dollars a year, or five persons at $10 a year. Clergymen and teachers supplied at $2a year Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also the bound volumes.

The magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the office where the magazine is received, is three cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS.
Franklin Square, New York.

Here we are at Last,

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE,

WITH AN

Extensive Stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

DeLaines, Challis,

BRILLANTES, LAWNS, GINGHAMS,

French and American Prints

ALL OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES.

SILK CRAPE, STRAW

—AND—

CHIP BONNETS.

ALSO,

LADIES' AND MISSES'

BLOOMERS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

FLOWERS,

Rushes and Ribbons.

HOSIERY.

A full stock of Ladies' Woolen, Worsted and

COTTON HOSE,

Ladies Silk, Worsted and

COTTON GLOVES.

Also, a Full Stock of

Gents' Half Hose.

Cloths of all descriptions, for Gents' Summer Wear.

French Cassimere, Satinet,

Tweed of all varieties, from 25 to $1,75 per yard.

Also, a Large Stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS AND CAPS,

All of the Latest Styles.

BOOTS & SHOES.

I have a complete Stock of every style of Ladies, Misses, Mens, Boys and Children's Boots, Brogans, Shoes and Slippers.

CROCKERY, EARTHEN

AND

STONE WARE

Constantly on hand.

STEEL PLOWS

And a general assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Suitable for this Market.

A large stock of

Groceries & Provisions,

Foreign and Domestic Liquors at Wholesale or Retail.

I WILL here state to the public that I have on hand a complete and full assortment suitable for this market, which I have purchased for cash of manufactures and importers, and feel confident that I can sell goods as low as they can be bought at any point on the St. Croix.

I invite all wishing to purchase goods to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I shall be pleased to show goods and give prices to all who may favor me with a call.

Goods sold for cash or ready pay only.

Quick sales and small profits is my motto.

Most all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

E. W. HOLMAN.

10-tf

E. W. HOLMAN,

STEAMBOAT AGENT,

STORAGE, FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

AT THE WAREHOUSE

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. W. MULLEN,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

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Beardsley & Lyford,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Nails, Glass,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Levee, Prescott, - - Wisconsin

WOULD announce to the people of the St. Croix Valley that they have on hand a large supply of the above described goods which they will sell at very low figures. Our goods were purchased especially for the up river market, and we are confident we can satisy all, as regards quantity, quality and price. 14 tf

NEW MEAT MARKET,

Ballard & Brust,

PROPRIETORS,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country that they have recently formed a co partnership and have opened a shop on Bench street, at which place can be found, at all times, a choice lot of

FRESH MEATS,

HAMS, SHOULDERS, CORNED-BEEF,

Mackerel, White-Fish;

LARD AND TALLOW.

The highest cash prices paid for

Fat Beef Cattle,

HOGS AND HIDES.

Terms cash.

Taylor Falls, May 24. 14-tf

GEO. R. MELVILL,

[Successor to Lorrain & Co.,]

WHOLESALE GROCER,

FORWARDING,

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

CIGARS, &c.,

82 LEVEE,

GALENA, ILLINOIS.

Agent for N. Y. Rifle and Blasting Powder, and Warren's Roofing Material. 14 6m

M. A. DOWLING,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WILL attend to paying taxes for non-residents, furnishing abstracts of titles, &c.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Hon N C. D Taylor,	Taylor Falls, Min.
Hon W. H. C. Folsom,	" "
Hon. R C Murphy,	St. Croix Falls, Wis.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D C.
Hon. S. Nelson,	Stillwater, Min.
Hon. T M. Fullerton,	" "
Hon G. L. Becker,	St. Paul "
Samuel Register, Esq,	Dover, Delaware.

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY

St. Croix River U. S. Mail Packet,

H. S ALLEN,

Isaac Gray Master.

WILL leave Prescott Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Taylor Falls Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, forming a direct connection with the R. R. and St. Louis Packets.

E. A. Beach,

DAGUERREIAN ARTIST,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

AMBROTYPES, Daguerreotypes and Melanotypes taken on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction. Rooms opposite the county buildings. n2-1y

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Allen H. Griswold and Harriet T. Griswold his wife, of St. Paul, Ramsey County, and Territory (now State) of Minnesota, to James M. Griswold of Glastenburg, county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, dated October first A. D. 1856, whereby said Allen H. Griswold and Harriet T. Griswold his wife, did grant, bargain sell and convey unto the said James M. Griswold, his heirs and assigns, the following described tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Chisago county, Territory [now State] of Minnesota, to-wit:

"Township thirty four, north of range twenty one west, Chisago county, and Territory of Minnesota, containing one hundred and forty-five acres, situated upon the north half of the northeast quarter and south east quarter of the northeast quarter of section two."

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for $443, bearing even date therewith, and payable one year from date. Said mortgage contains a power of sale and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Chisago county, on the 25th day of November, 1856, at six o'clock, P. M., in book "A" of mortgages, pages 422 and 423. There is now claimed to be due on said mortgage the sum of $522.74, and no suit or proceeding has been instituted at law for the recovery of the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the mortgaged premises above described will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Register of Deeds office, in Chisago county, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of June 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount then due on said note and mortgage and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure.

Dated St. Paul, May 9, 1860.

JAMES M. GRISWOLD,
Mortgagee.

R. F. CROWELL,
Att'y for Mortgagee. 18-6w.

GEO W. SEYMOUR. SHERWOOD D. GOULD.

Seymour & Gould.

GENERAL AGENTS,

TAYLOR FALLS,

CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

ARE prepared to furnish full and complete abstracts of title to lands in Chisago county, and will give prompt attention to the payment of taxes in Pine and Chisago counties, Minnesota, and Polk county, Wisconsin.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Hon. W. H. C. Folsom,	Taylor Falls, Minn.
Col. L. W. Folsom,	" "
Josh. L. Taylor,	" "
Hon. D. A. Robertson,	St. Paul, Minn.
Hon. E. S. Edgerton,	" "
Sanborn, French & Lund,	" "
Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.,	Chicago, Illinois.
Hon. Uri Osgood,	Joliet, "
Ira Smith, Jr., & Co.,	New York City.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D. C.

n1-1y

COLLECTION OFFICE

—AND—

GENERAL AGENCY.

AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,

ST. CROIX FALLS, WISCONSIN.

WILL give prompt attention to collections in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, attend to payment of taxes for non-residents on lands in Polk, Dallas and Burnett counties, furnish abstracts of titles to all lands in the above counties, and locate land warrants; Selected pine and farming lands for sale.

Reference given in any or all of the principal cities, east or west.

Notary Public.

Office in St. Croix Hotel. 5-3m

Thomas Lacy,

STORAGE, RECEIVING, FORWARDING

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

AT the Steamboat Landing, Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

TAXES.

Will also attend to the paying of taxes in Chisago county, Minnesota, for non-residents. All business personally attended to.

Taylor Falls, Feb 28. n1-1y

Lumber.

ASSORTED qualities kept on hand and for sale at reduced pries, at the Chisago mills. W. H. C. FOLSOM.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

1300 ACRES choice farming lands are now offered for sale by the undersigned at

REDUCED PRICES,

and in quantities to suit.

These lands are situated in the most desirable localities in Chisago County.

Persons who contemplate settling or purchasing in this vicinity, would do well to call at my office in Taylor Falls, Min., or address me at the same place M. A. DOWLING.

Taylor Falls, June 6, 1860. 16 3m

NEW JEWELRY SHOP,

C. W. BRAYTON, PROPRIETOR,

Taylor Falls, Min.

THE proprietor takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Taylor Falls and vicinity that he has located permanently in their midst, for the purpose of carrying on the jewelry business in all its various branches. Having had considerable experience at the business, I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction. Shop one door south of the Postoffice.

Taylor Falls, May 30, 1860. 15 tf

Bateaux for Sale.

BATEAUX and other boats always on hand and made to order, on short notice, at the Snake River dam.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF LUMBER

kept on hand, and can be delivered at any point on the river, between this place and Taylor Falls. at prices to suit the times.

EMIL MUNCH,
4-6m* Chengwatana, Pine Co., Min.

1860. 1860.

D. W. Armstrong & Co.,

Commission, Forwarding,

RECEIVING,

AND STORAGE.

PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce.

Agents for North Western Express Co.
" Northern Line of Packets.
" Sale of Tickets for the Rail Roads East and South.
" the Piscataqua M. F. & M. Insurance Co.

General Steamboat Agents and Bill collectors.

☞ N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times.

BROWN WAREHOUSE, LOWER LEVEE,

STILLWATER, - - MINNESOTA,

n-8 6-m

Chisago House,

TAYLOR FALLS - - MINNESOTA,

M. J. WEBB, Proprietor.

(Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best the market affords, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers, so that beast, as well as man, will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1860. n1-1y

Notice.

THOSE indebted to Taylor & Fox on account, will please call and settle the same previous to the 1st of June next, unless they prefer the same should be adjusted by law. TAYLOR & FOX.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 28. n2-tf

Republican Platform Adopted at Chicago.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

1. That the history of the nation during the last four years, fully establishes the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintainance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed"—is essential to the perservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be perserved.

3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising developement of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes of disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country, that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in construing the personal relation between the master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretentions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which prevades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developements of frauds and corruptions at the federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into any or all of Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy; at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom: That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave-trade, under the cover of our National flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principles of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the developement of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture renumerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers adequate reward for their skill labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty, and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged and impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home or abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a Railroad to the Pacific ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily Overland Mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set fourth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Taylor Falls:

SECTION 1. That if any hog shall be found running at large within the limits of the inhabited part of said town, it shall be the duty of the Marshal forthwith to take and impound such hog, and if the owner or claimant of such hog shall not pay the sum of fifty cents, for the use of said town, together with the Marshal's fees, specified in section No 3 of this ordinance, within twenty-four hours after the time of such impounding, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to give notice of such impounding, by written notice posted in some public place in said town, stating that unless the owner or claimant of such hog, shall pay the sum of fifty cents, together with the Marshal's costs specified in section No 3 of this ordinance, such hog will be sold at public auction, at a time and place therein specified, such time to be within two days after the posting of such notice.

SECTION 2 If the owner or claimant of such hog so impounded shall not pay the sum of fifty cents and costs, before the time in the notice of sale, the Marshal shall proceed to sell such hog to the highest bidder.

SECTION 3. The Marshal shall receive for his services the sum of one dollar for every hog taken up by him and impounded—and the sum of twenty-five cents for every day such hog is kept by him—and the sum of twenty-five cents for posting the notice of sale of such hog—and twenty-five per centum upon the money paid upon the sale of such hog, exclusive of the Marshal's costs.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect ten days after its passage.

Passed in council May, 7th 1860.
Attest: E. D. WHITING, President.
S. I. SMITH, Recorder *pro tem.*
n-12 4-w

ORDINANCE NO 15.

An ordinance relating to the duties of the town Treasurer:

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep all monies belonging to the town; and to pay all orders drawn on him by the town council out of any monies remaining in his hand belonging to said town, not otherwise appropriated; and it shall be his duty to keep a full and correct account of each and every disbursement; and to make a report thereof to the town council, at their last meeting, previous to the annual meeting, or oftner if required. He shall give his receipt to every person paying money to the use of the town, and in such receipt he shall specify the object for which the same was paid. He shall preserve all vouchers, and when required shall deliver the same to the town council.

He shall have one per centum of all monies received, and one per centum of all monies paid out by him. All orders shall be paid in the regular order of their numbers.

Passed in council May 7th 1860.
Attest: E. D. WHITING, President.
S. I. SMITH, Recorder, *pro tem.*
n-12 w-4

ORDINANCE NO 19.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Taylors Falls, as follows:

That a tax of one per centum be levied on a dollar, on all real and personal property in said town of Taylors Falls, according to the valuation, made by the township assessor, for the present year, to meet the contingent expenses of the past and present year, the same to be levied and collected in accordance with the existing laws of the State for the collection of Taxes.

Passed in Council May 7th 1860.
Attest: E. D. WHITING, President.
S. I. SMITH, Recorder *pro tem.*
n-12 4-w

Bateaux and Skiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.
PETER ABEAR.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Chisago Seminary,
LOCATED AT
Taylor Falls, Minnesota,
Under the Supervision of
Mr. & Mrs. A. A. York.

TAYLOR FALLS is beautifully situated on the west bank of the St. Croix river nearly opposite St. Croix City, and for luxuriant grandeur and romantic scenery, stands unsurpassed in the North-west. Below the Falls, the trap rock make a bold rise of nearly two hundred feet, terminating in rocky bluffs, which gradually ascend for several rods back from the river. Upon this eminence stands the Institution, commanding a full view of the river, with its charming and picturesque scenery for a distance of several miles; while on either side the prospect is equally delightful, making it a desirable spot for those wishing to obtain a thorough education preparatory to a Collegiate course, as every exertion will be made on the part of the Teachers to render it both pleasant and profitable to the student. Competent teachers will be engaged as the school requires.—Board can be obtained near the Institution on reasonable terms.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Common English Branches, $4 per term 12 weeks,
Higher " " 6 " "
Languages, " " 8 " "
Extra charges for ornamental branches and music.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Folsom House,
TAYLOR FALLS, - - MINNESOTA
W. W. FOLSOM. Proprietor.
(Corner Government and Basal Streets.)

THE proprietor would take this method of informing the traveling public that his commodious house has recently been fitted up in the best style, and is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His rooms are clean, and the tables are furnished with everything the market affords, so that none who come need go away cold or hungry. In fact, no pains will be spared in making the stay of his guests pleasant.

Boarders taken by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

A good stable is also attached to the house.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23d, 1860. n1-1y.

John H. Smith,
BLACKSMITH,
Government Street.

Practical horse shoeing and blacksmithing in general promptly attended to. A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited, and the public are assured that entire satisfaction will be given; terms reasonable. 2-y

LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, the best quality of Lime. Those who desire can be accommodated at the St. Croix Lime Kiln, by furnishing barrels, at 80 cents per barrel. I will also deliver it, in good shape, at $1,35 per barrel. SAM'L WALL.
Osceola, Wis., May 10. 1860. 12-6m

Lands and Town Lots
FOR SALE.

TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale.
Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of N. C. D. TAYLOR,
No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Min.
n2-1y

W. S. Peck,
HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE,
—AND—
Ornamental Painter.
IMITATOR OF
WOOD AND MARBLE,
&c., &c., &c.

ALL work neatly and thoroughly done. No pains spared to keep pace with all modern Improvements in the Art. Job Work respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.

Paper hanging and whitewashing done with neatness and dispatch.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate arrangements to satisfy the same. Those whose notes and accounts are nearly outlawed, unless soon settled, in justice to myself, I shall be compelled to add costs to, by obtaining judgments.

A word to the wise is sufficient.
W. H. C. FOLSOM.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1-tf

CITY BREWERY,
TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

The proprietors take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have a first class Brewery in full operation, where can always be found good Lager, Small Beer, and Ale.

All orders promptly attended to. Brewery in the rear of the Chisago House.
SCHOTTMULLER & BROTHER,
n3-1y

Blacksmithing,
A. C. SEVEY,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WOULD inform the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at his shop on Bench street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash. Horse shoeing done upon the shortest notice, and in a manner warranted to give satisfaction. n1-1y.

Anton Baier,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
Bench Street,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction.—I am bound to keep my *seat*, and stick like *wax* to the *last;* so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.
W. W. FOLSOM.

SAW MILL
—AND—
WATER POWER,
FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,
POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pineries of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property.—The Mill is in

Good Running Order,
CONTAINING
One Muley, Four Sash
—AND—
One Circular Saw.
—ALSO—
Lathe and Shingle Machines,

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.

ALSO,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable rates, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
SPOKES & WAGONS.

In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

ALSO,

A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

ALSO,

A great number of

TOWN LOTS,

With or without houses,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle.

Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destine it to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any farther information will be given by addressing R. C. MURPHY, *President.*
St. Croix Fall, Wis., Feb. 23. n1-tf

Smith & Whitings,
MERCHANTS
AND
General Traders.
ALSO DEALERS IN
LOGS AND LUMBER.
Constantly on hand
SEASONED DRESSED SIDING
AND
FLOORING.
NO. 7, FIRST STREET.
n1-1y

Atlantic Monthly.
Commencement of a New Volume.

With the number for January, 1860, the Atlantic Monthly will enter upon its
FIFTH VOLUME.

In making this announcement we think it proper to say, simply, that no change will be made in the general plan of the magazine; that all the writers whose contributions have established it in popular favor, will continue to make it their medium of communication with the public; and that the relations of the publishers with authors, on both sides the Atlantic, will enable them to add materially to the variety, interest and value of its pages.

They have the greatest pleasure in announcing that the number for January contains the first chapters of a

NEW ROMANCE,
ENTITLED
THE PROFESSOR'S STORY.
Written expressly for its pages, by
Oliver Wendell Holmes,

To be continued in succeeding numbers of the magazine throughout the year.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of the United States.

CLUBS.—Two copies $5; five copies, $10; eleven copies, $20—the subscribers paying their own postage, viz: 36 cents per year.

Clergymen, teachers and postmasters, will receive the magazine at two dollars per year, as heretofore.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished. All orders should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington-st., Boston.

W. H. C. Folsom,
DEALER IN
Real Estate,
TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1y

J. SPENCE WHITE. H. A. JAY.
White & Jay,
Attorneys at Law,
Prescott, Wisconsin.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the State of Wisconsin, and attend by arrangements with reliable firms, to claims in any part of the United States. Office in "Swem's Building, (up stairs) Broad street. n1-1y

PRESCOTT ADV'S.

J. M. McKee,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
—IN—
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
Concert Hall Building,
RESCOTT, - - - WIS.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Blank and School Books, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Toys and Yankee Notions. Harrison's best
Toilet and Washing Soaps,
Perfumery, Flavoring Extracts,
Whips, Canes, Willow Ware, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Pens of every variety, Harrisons, Conger & Fields, Davids, and Arnold's
WRITING FLUIDS AND INKS,
Diaries and Journals for 1860, Juvenile Books, Bird Cages, Door Mats, Cigars, and a thousand and one articles too numerous to mention.

The Book and Variety Store is the oldest establishment of the kind in the St. Croix Valley, and having had a long experience at the business, I am confident that I can sell goods cheaper than can be purchased at any house in the country. My motto, "Quick sales and small profits," will be strictly adhered to; and all in want of anything in my line, will please give me a call and satisfy themselves, both in respect to quality and price. n1-1y

N. S. Dunbar,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
—IN—
Groceries & Provisions,
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,
Pork, Fish, Salt, Butter, Lard, Oils,
CHEESE, SYRUPS,
Wooden and Willow Ware, Rope,
NILS, ETC., ETC.
—ALSO—
A Fine Lot of Segars & Liquors.

Country Produce always on hand.
NO. 7, LEVEE.
PRESCOTT, - - - WIS.
n1-1y

G. H. Nichols,
Commission Merchant,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Groceries & Provisions,
WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A GOOD supply of boat stores constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of pork, hams, shoulders and lard kept on hand, and for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates for cash.

Brick Building, on the Levee, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

Barnes & Hutchins,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
GENERAL RAILROAD
—AND—
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
NO. 2, LEVEE,
Prescott, - - - - Wis.
n1-1y

A. O. Snyder,
DEALER IN
Hard ware, Stove,s Iron,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

IN fact, everything a man wants or can think of in the mercantile business. At the sign of the Big Stove, Broad street, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

Dill & Brother,
DEALERS IN
Groceries & Provisions,
Wines, Liquors & Segars,
BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of
YANKEE NOTIONS.
BROAD STREET, - - PRESCOTT, WIS.
n1-1y

Steam Cabinet
AND
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